The New-York Times.

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HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents:

The surprising development of our national resources, and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that, from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had before been deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well-guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for its use a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases a security as stable and enduring as the faith of the nation itself.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five-twenty bonds, and which a material decline in Gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is felt by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many lower-priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for this information, as to what forms of investment more profitable than Government securities at present market rates, are entitled to the confidence of investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience, and our facilities for obtaining reliable information, to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the results of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.

Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so until the following was placed in our hands:

FIRST MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad, connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, furnishes the final link in the extraordinary fact of an unbroken line of rail from the shores of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

It is [illegible] miles in length, including a short branch, and it will be the

METROPOLITAN LINE
OF THE PACIFIC COAST,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads between the Eastern States and [illegible].

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to $[illegible] in coin. Its net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $[illegible] per annum, in coin, while the interest on its bonds will be but $[illegible].

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,500,000.

The bonds are of $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, and will be sold at

NINETY, AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the City of New-York. Coupons due January and July 1.

The near approach of the time when the United States can probably fund the greater portion of the six per cent. debt, is naturally causing inquiry for other forms of investment, which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest. THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or unconnected railroads, and may be held with as much confidence as Government bonds, or as first-class mortgages on New-York City property.

The loan is small in amount, [illegible]. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be delivered as the orders are received.

Government bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

WASHINGTON.

Government Work for the Poor of the South.

GENERAL HOWARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Review of the Work of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Improved Condition of the Colored People.

The Forthcoming Message of President Grant.

Health of Senator Grimes—The Will of Amos Kendall—The Methodist Memorial Church—Condition of Southern Banks—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Freedmen's Bureau, so far as its organization as a physical and material help to the colored race and white refugees was concerned, expired by limitation of law on the 31st of December, 1868; but the educational work and the bounty claims business for colored soldiers was continued by the same law which terminated its material functions. No appropriations have been made for it since the Winter of 1867, and its philanthropic work of educating the children of the freedmen is now carried on by the balances husbanded from former appropriations and realized from the rental of Bureau buildings and the sale of abandoned property. In all other matters the Bureau is a thing of the past; but it still lives in this shape to do its part in removing the reproach of ignorance among the children of the South, and in protecting the colored soldier in the receipt of the bounty which Congress has said is justly his due. General HOWARD, who still remains Commissioner, has just issued his annual report, which is largely retrospective in its treatment of the operations of the Bureau. The Commissioner thus remarks upon the closing up of the Bureau under the law:

"Since my last annual report material changes have been made in the operation of the Bureau, in accordance with the acts of Congress relating thereto. The act of July 25, 1868, required the Commissioner to cause the Bureau to be withdrawn from the several States within which said Bureau has acted, and its operations, excepting the educational and bounty divisions, to be discontinued on the first day of January, 1869. Orders were issued and measures adopted for effecting this change with the least possible violence. Notice was given to officers, agents and clerks that their services would not be needed after Dec. 31, 1868. The freedmen were early informed that they must look to their civil Magistrates for protection of their rights and redress of their wrongs; that the supplies of food and clothing for the destitute, medicines and care for the sick, and transportation of laborers to new homes, and all oversight and assistance in making new contracts, must very soon cease. Disbursing officers were instructed to settle outstanding accounts and to sell the public property no longer needed, and the abandoned lands still reported, but of very little value, were ordered to be restored to the owners thereof, or dropped from the returns. These orders were promptly executed, and the law strictly enforced, with one exception. It was found that the freedmen's hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Vicksburg, Miss., Louisville, Ky., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., could not be closed at once without exposing many utterly helpless patients to great distress. The local authorities refused to assume the charge of these hospitals, and after consulting the Secretary of War and receiving his approval, it was determined to continue them until an appeal could be made to Congress for further action. Three of these have since been closed, and only those in Richmond, Va., and in this city remain, whose continuance was authorized by an act of Congress approved April 7, 1869. The reduction of force and work within the last year will be seen from the following comparison: One year ago there were on duty in this bureau 141 commissioned officers, 412 civilian agents, and 348 clerks; at present there are 15 commissioned officers, 71 civilian agents, and 73 clerks. A year ago clothing and rations were distributed to the destitute costing $80,108 per month; at present no such supplies are issued, except to the sick in hospitals. At the date of the last annual report there were in operation twenty-one hospitals and forty-eight dispensaries, with 5,990 patients and eighty-three surgeons; now there are two hospitals, no dispensaries, with 341 patients and five surgeons. During the last year transportation was furnished to 5,481 persons, and 4,318 packages of stores, at a cost of $24,369 per month; now no transportation orders are issued, and the only expenditure for this service for mileage or actual expenses of officers traveling under orders, and all disbursements are now made from this office. Accurate records are kept of all financial transactions, and a minute history of every claimant's account which is settled through this Bureau. So long as the educational and bounty divisions shall be continued it will not be practicable nor safe to make any further reduction of the force now employed in this office and the several States."

General HOWARD then goes on to make an extended review of the work of the Bureau from the date of its organization, in March, 1865, down to the present time. He depicts with much force the sad condition of affairs among the race the Bureau was established to befriend. He says:

"The first reports received from these officers present a sad picture of want and misery. Though large sums of money had been contributed by generous Northern people; though many noble-hearted men and women, with the spirit of true Christian missionaries, had engaged zealously in the work of relief and instruction; though the heads of Departments in Washington and military commanders in the field had done all in their power, yet the great mass of the colored people just freed from slavery had not been reached. In every State many thousands were found without employment, without home, without means of subsistence, crowding into towns and about military posts, where they hoped to find protection and supplies. The sudden collapse of the rebellion making emancipation an actual, universal fact, was like an earthquake. It shook and shattered the whole social system. It broke up the old industries, and threatened a reign of anarchy. Even the well-disposed and humane land-owners were at a loss what to do, or how to begin the work of reorganizing society and of rebuilding their ruined fortunes. Very few had any knowledge of free labor or any hope that their former slaves would serve them faithfully for wages. On the other hand, the freed people were in a state of great excitement and uncertainty. They could hardly believe that the liberty proclaimed was real and permanent. Many were afraid to remain on the same soil that they had tilled as slaves, lest, by some trick, they might find themselves again in bondage. Others supposed that the Government would either take the entire supervision of their labor and support, or divide among them the lands of conquered rebels and furnish them with all that might be necessary to begin life as independent farmers. In such an unsettled state of affairs it was no ordinary task to inspire hostile races with mutual confidence, to supply the immediate wants of the sick and starving, to restore social order, and to set in motion all the wheels of industry."

The Commissioner then recounts the operations of the Bureau, and the various modes whereby relief was extended. This relief was by no means confined to the colored people. The suffering among the whites was so great that General HOWARD, who had no authority to grant relief to other than freedmen and refugees, determined to present the matter to Congress. He says:

"And when early in 1867 very urgent appeals for help came up from many industrious laborers who were reduced to the verge of starvation, the subject was laid before Congress, and by joint resolution approved March 30, 1867, the Secretary of War was directed to issue, through this Bureau, supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons in those Southern and Southwestern States where failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned widespread destitution. In accordance with this resolution [illegible] were set apart as a special relief fund, and food was given to 30,343 persons daily, for a period of four months, no distinction being made between whites and blacks, loyal and disloyal. Adding these to the number of refugees and freedmen before given, the average number of persons daily assisted in the year ending Sept. 1, 1867, was 31,185. During the next year, ending Sept. 1, 1868, the average number assisted was 16,304; and during the last year, ending Sept. 1, 1869, the average number has been 1,963; many of the latter were children, receiving half rations only. During the same period clothing has been purchased and distributed at a cost of $262,547 35; in addition to this a large amount of army clothing, condemned as unfit for issue to troops, was transferred to this Bureau by the Quartermaster's Department and given to the poor and needy. This exhibit of rations and clothing furnished shows that the Bureau has not been a pauperizing agency. It has not encouraged idleness and vagrancy. It has not existed for the benefit of able-bodied beggars. The wonder is not that so many but that so few have needed help; that of the four millions of people thrown suddenly upon their own resources, only one in about two hundred has been an object of public charity, and nearly all who have received aid have been persons who, by reason of age, infirmity or disease, would be objects of charity in any state and at any time."

General HOWARD then recounts the efforts made by the Bureau to secure employment for the freedmen, and to encourage them to labor faithfully by compelling an observation of contracts on both sides. He produces much testimony of his subordinate officers to show how successful was the result of these efforts, and adds:

"A vast amount of such testimony to the industry and progress of the freed people could be gathered from the records of this office, and it is confirmed by the fact that the great mass of freedmen are now self-supporting, and that many have commenced planting and other business on their own account. In spite of all disorders that have prevailed and the misfortunes that have fallen upon many parts of the South, a good degree of prosperity and success has already been attained. To the oft-repeated slander that the negroes will not work and are incapable of taking care of themselves, it is a sufficient answer that their voluntary labor has produced nearly all the food that has supported the whole people, besides a large amount of rice, sugar and tobacco for export, and two millions of bales of cotton each year, on which was paid into the United States Treasury during the years 1866 and 1867 a tax of more than forty millions of dollars. It is not claimed that this result is wholly due to the care and oversight of this Bureau, but it is safe to say, as it has been said repeatedly by intelligent Southern men, that without the Bureau or some similar agency, the national interests of the country would have greatly suffered, and the Government would have lost a far greater amount than has been expended in its maintenance."

On the subject of education, General HOWARD remarks that it was, after all—

"The most urgent need of the freedmen, and from the first he devoted more personal attention to that than to any other branch of the work. Thus even before he had any funds specifically appropriated for this purpose, he organized the work of education by using the funds derived from rents of 'abandoned property,' by fitting up for schoolhouses such Government buildings as were no longer needed for military purposes, by giving transportation to teachers, books and school furniture, and by granting subsistence. In this way he was able to give material aid to all engaged in the educational work. With the aim to harmonize the numerous independent agencies in the field and assist all impartially, I appointed a Superintendent of Schools for each State, who should collect information, encourage the organization of new schools, find homes for teachers and supervise the whole work. The law of July 16, 1866, sanctioned all that had been previously done and enlarged my powers. It authorized the lease of buildings for the purpose of education, and the sale of Confederate States property to create an educational fund. Appropriations were also made for the rental, construction and repair of school-buildings. This enabled me to give a more permanent character to the schools, and to encourage the establishment of institutions of a higher grade. In each State, at least, one Normal school has been organized for the training of teachers, and several chartered colleges for the freed people are already in successful operation. In addition to these, an institution of still higher grade, a University, has been founded in this district, incorporated by Congress, and designed to furnish facilities for classical, scientific and professional culture. In all the schools of every grade the number of pupils has steadily increased, and the standard of scholarship has rapidly advanced. At the end of the first year, July 1, 1866, the official report gave 975 schools, 1,405 teachers, 90,778 pupils. In 1869, the official reports give 2,118 schools, 2,455 teachers, and 1,145,522 pupils. These figures do not include many evening and private schools which have not been reported. It is believed that not less than 250,000 colored adults and children have received some instruction during the past year. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our noble band of Christian teachers who have carried on successfully the work of education. Many of them have come from the very best circles of refined and cultivated society, and have been exposed to privations, hardships and perils which would have discouraged any who were not moved by the spirit of the Divine teacher. To them belongs the credit, in a great measure, for all that has been accomplished," but much as has been done General HOWARD remarks that the need of more is still greater. The necessity, he says, "has already led to the organization of a system of free schools in some of the reconstructed States. Until this is done in every State, and such public schools are in practical operation, the safety of the country, and especially of the South, will demand the continuance, by some agency, of the educational work now carried on by this bureau. Not only this, but means should be provided for greatly extending these operations to meet the wants of the whole people. The foregoing report shows that not more than one-tenth of the children of freedmen are attending school. Their parents are not yet able to defray the expenses of education. They are already doing something, probably more in proportion to their means than any other class. During the last year it is estimated that they have raised and expended for the construction of school houses and the support of teachers not less than $200,000. They have shown a willingness to help, and as they prosper and acquire property they will assume a larger share of the burden either by voluntary contributions or by the payment of taxes for the support of schools."

The remainder of the report is devoted chiefly to a review of the work of the Bureau in the payment of colored bounty claims, which work was imposed upon it by the act of Congress of March 29, 1867. Previous to that time the claims of colored soldiers were paid upon their order to the attorneys and claim agents who had prepared and forwarded the applications. Great complaint was made that the soldiers were defrauded of their money by numerous crafty devices. Dishonest villainy imposed upon confiding ignorance, and the colored soldiers became the victims. They appealed to the bureau for protection against such wrongs.

The laws of July 26, 1866, and of March 29, 1867, provided for the protection of claimants as far as law can do it. "The duties imposed by these laws upon my officers and agents have been very difficult. To discover, identify and pay claimants scattered throughout every State and Territory has been a great and perplexing task. But, by the assignment of a few agents in each Southern State to this special duty, so that they may become familiar with the business in all its details, it is done with accuracy and fidelity. Since April 17, 1867, when the first Treasury certificate was received, the total amount paid, including lawful fees and expenses, has been $6,061,417 50. The balance in the United States Treasury now due to claimants who have not yet been discovered and identified is $1,220,000 [illegible]. A complete and minute record of every case is kept, so that its entire history may be easily traced. The claims already filed and settled through this Bureau number 4,604, and 3,311 filed by it are now pending settlement; 18,000 of such claims of colored soldiers are now on file in the Auditor's office awaiting settlement, and 5,600 certificates in settlement of claims are now temporarily suspended in the same office. The number of claims of colored sailors and their heirs on file in the Fourth Auditor's office is not definitely known, but it is probably proportionately large. And in addition to these now pending it is believed that there are at least twenty-five thousand claims outstanding for which no applications have as yet been made. Much, therefore, must yet be done to complete the business of paying bounties, and it is believed that the system now in operation will accomplish it as honestly and economically as any that can be desired. It is not possible by any machinery to furnish absolute security to both claimants and the Government against fraud. The inventions of cupidity are almost infinite, and when no other scheme is successful, the last resort of baffled dishonesty is to turn upon the Bureau agent, with false charges in the public prints, for the purpose of getting him disgraced and removed."

In summing up the expenditures of the Bureau since its organization, General HOWARD remarks:

"When the Bureau was established, it was believed that the abandoned lands and other captured Confederate States property which came under charge of the Bureau, by the terms of the law creating it, would furnish a sufficient revenue for its support. Therefore no appropriations were made by Congress to defray its expenses until July, 1866, after the greater portion of the abandoned property had been restored to its former owners. The money accrued before and since the organization of this Bureau from rent of lands, sale of crops, school taxes and tuition, and sale of Confederate States property, and from all miscellaneous sources, was collected together and called the refugees' and freedmen's fund and the school fund, and has amounted to $1,865,645 40. The total expenditures of the Bureau from Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1869, have been $11,249,028 10. In addition to this cash expenditure the subsistence and medical supplies and Quartermaster stores issued to refugees and freedmen prior to July 1, 1866, were furnished by the Commissary, Medical and Quartermaster's Departments, and accounted for in the current expenses of those Departments. They were not charged to, nor paid for, by this Bureau. They amounted to $3,230,778 72 in original cost, but a large portion of these stores being damaged and condemned as unfit for issue to troops, their real value to the Government was probably less than $1,000,000. Adding their original cost to the amount expended from appropriations, and other sources, the total expenses of the bureau from its organization to Aug. 31, 1869, have been $12,579,816 82, and deducting $50,000 transferred to the Agricultural Department, and $500,000 set apart as a special relief fund for all classes of destitute people in the Southern States, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 30, 1867, the real cost of the bureau has been $12,029,816 82. The balance remaining on hand will be entirely devoted to the support of the bounty and educational division, and the one hospital remaining in this District."

In conclusion, General HOWARD says that the payment of bounties must be continued through the Bureau or some other agency until all shall have had a reasonable time to present their claims. Of the continuation of the educational work he says:

"The educational work should not only be continued, but greatly extended. If the State Governments are not prepared nor willing to provide for the education of all classes, as I hope they soon will do, I recommend that the General Government take the matter in hand. The safety of the Republic is the supreme law. There can be no safety nor permanent peace when ignorance reigns. The law of self-preservation will justify the national Legislature in establishing, through the Bureau of Education, or some other agency a general system of free schools, and furnishing to all children of a suitable age such instruction in the rudiments of learning as may be necessary to fit them to discharge intelligently the duties of free American citizens."

THE COMING MESSAGE.

The President, in conversation to-day with a gentleman who called upon him, spoke of his message, and said its general scope had been marked out, but he had as yet done nothing in the way of details; that it would be very brief, not more than two or three columns of an ordinary newspaper; that he should confine himself to statements of facts and such recommendations as were deemed necessary, without enlarging upon arguments; and finally that it would be held open to the last moment for such finish as might be necessary, and that it would go to Congress in writing. This is therefore the only abstract of the document that will be furnished in advance of its delivery.

NEW MINISTER TO ECUADOR.

Hon. E. RUMSEY WING, of Kentucky, was to-day appointed Minister to Ecuador *vice* Judge EMBRY declined. Mr. WING was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in the last election contest in Kentucky.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury books at 3 o'clock this P. M. showed the following exhibit: coin in the treasury, $74,833,906 14; currency, $12,658,030 36. Amount outstanding: gold certificates, $33,740,-860. The bonds purchased since the 1st of November, amounted to $5,000,000, subject to action of Congress, and $1,000,000 for the Sinking Fund. The average premium on the five millions of gold sold since the 1st inst., was 27 per cent.

SENATOR GRIMES.

Senator GRIMES writes to a friend here that his health has not improved during his European trip. His second paralytic shock was not so severe as the first, but he was very much enfeebled by it. He was preparing at last accounts for a long trip on the Mediterranean.

THE MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH.

The Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church is still in an unfinished condition. The edifice, even in its incomplete state, is an ornament to the city. The indebtedness of the building is about $60,000, and a still further sum will be required to place a spire on it and furnish it with a chime of bells. With a view of paying the debt and completing the structure a committee of the representative ladies of the Church, with Mrs. President GRANT at their head, has been organized. These ladies are sanguine of paying the debt before the close of the year, and appeal to the leading Methodists of the country for assistance.

GOVERNMENT MONEY.

By a provision of the law the sealing of all the Government money is done at the Treasury Department after it is received from the Bank Note Company. An idea may be obtained of the necessity of the system of checks introduced by the Secretary in the Printing Bureau of the Department by the statement that $13,000,000, or about 3,000,000 sheets of fractional currency of the new issue, have been sealed in the Printing Bureau without the loss of a single sheet.

AMOS KENDALL'S WILL.

The will of the late AMOS KENDALL was admitted to probate to-day. It is dated May, 1869. After bequeathing to a grandson $10,000, and his lands in Arkansas, he makes bequests to several of the children, and directs that his personal property be divided between his four daughters, and gives the executors full power to dispose of his real estate, which is worth $300,000, to be divided among his heirs.

Anniversary of the Historical Society.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated their sixty-fifth anniversary last evening at their hall in Second-avenue. The venerable Dr. DEWITT presided over the large and cultivated audience that was in attendance despite the unfavorable night. Rev. Dr. MORGAN being introduced as the orator of the occasion, delivered a finished and philosophic address on "Conservatism in its Relation to Progress." An abstract of the production could hardly do justice to the speaker's analysis of the subject, the broad views he expressed and the many fine similes he used for illustration. His aim was to present the claims of a sound and rational conservatism as the guide of human action. The definition of the term, Conservatism, he said was the "preservation of truth." Its office was to gather truth from every quarter and mould it in its right shape, that it may become available to mankind in the present. The speaker compared the principle to a serene Judge who searched the cause before him with a severe scrutiny to find the truth and nothing more.

Dr. MORGAN, at the close of his address, was warmly applauded, and the society voted him their thanks and requested a copy of his address for preservation.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS followed with a few humorous remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

AN OWNER OF TWO DOLLARS WANTED.

The person who wrote to the City Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, under a crest and the initial "M," signing "A Member," inclosing $2, and begging to have last evening's address before the Historical Society reported, will please call upon our cashier, who will promptly refund the bribe.—ED. TIMES.

Masquerade at the Central Park Garden.

The Persian Coterie gave a masquerade ball at the Central Park Garden last evening. The evening's entertainment began with a grand march at 11 o'clock, in which some hundred couples took part. Turk and African, shepherdess and brigand, African and Yankee, Spanish cavalier and Scotch lassie, joined hands in perfect friendship, and mirth and pleasure, fun and frolic were rulers of the evening's festivities. The dancing was carried far into the small hours of the morning, and the whole thing in spite of the rainy evening, went off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. O'BRIEN'S band furnished the music for the occasion.

A Storm.

A heavy storm last night interrupted telegraphic communication with the West, delaying the receipt of dispatches in this City.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Programme of the Opening Ceremonies and Festivities—The Khedive to do the Hospitable in the Absence of the Sultan.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—As the Sultan has finally decided not to be present at the opening of M. DE LESSEPS' great work, the Viceroy will be able to exercise his hospitality in his own way, and will receive the credit of the undertaking. France will be represented by the Empress, who, in her steam yacht *L'Aigle*, will lead the way at the grand opening procession. Austria will be represented by her Emperor; Prussia by the Prince of PRUSSIA; Italy by Prince AMEDEUS, and a host of smaller nations and tribes will have representatives to swell the pageant. The first great gathering will take place at Port Said to-day. On the 17th there will be a grand ball at Ismailia. On the 18th there will be a great gathering of tribes at Ismailia, and a grand entertainment will be given, one feature of which will be the evolutions on horseback by Arabs. On the 19th the grand procession will start for Suez, when the canal will be formally opened. On the 20th the leading feature of the day's proceedings will be the erection of a monument to WAYHERN, who first propounded the idea of establishing the route to India *via* the Isthmus of Suez. This graceful acknowledgement of the services of an Englishman will show that no ill-will is borne to England, although she has not rendered any assistance to M. DE LESSEPS.

The Opening Festivities—Reception of the Distinguished Guests—Dedication of a Church and a Mosque.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 16.—The festivities preliminary to the inauguration of the Suez Canal commenced at Port Said yesterday. The Emperor of Austria landed at noon, and was received by the Khedive with great ceremony and a magnificent military and civic display. The houses were decorated, arches were raised over the principal streets, hundreds of flags were flying, and salutes were exchanged between the fleet and the shore. At night the town and harbor were ablaze with fireworks and illuminations. The streets were as bright as day, all the housetops being covered with lighted torches. The rigging of the men-of-war and the shipping in the harbor were hung with lanterns of every color, and showers of rockets were rising and falling. The Khedive gave a grand ball on board of his yacht, which was a superb affair. It was attended by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and all the distinguished guests now assembled at Port Said. The water was alive with boats hastening to the viceregal yacht. The ball lasted until an early hour in the morning.

To-day the Empress EUGENIE arrived, and was received by the Viceroy and the Austrian Emperor, and landed amid the thundering of the cannon and the acclamations of the multitudes which lined the shore. Among the events to-day was the dedication of a Christian church and of a Mohammedan mosque. Priests and ministers of all creeds were invited to be present on both occasions. The British men-of-war *Royal Oak* and *Prince Consort* went ashore on Sunday in the harbor. They got afloat with much difficulty on Monday evening. A flotilla of about fifty vessels, none of them drawing more than fifteen feet of water, will sail through the canal, bearing the Viceroy of Egypt, the Empress of the French and the Emperor of Austria, with all the invited guests. The weather is most favorable.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Reception of the Prussian Minister by the Emperor—The Emperor to be Present at the Elections.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Emperor gave audience to Baron WERTHER, the newly-appointed Ambassador from Prussia, at Compiègne yesterday. Much good feeling was manifested. M. WERTHER, in presenting his credentials, assured the Emperor that the Prussian Government desired to preserve the present amicable relations with France. NAPOLEON replied warmly and at considerable length, concluding by saying that he much wished the development of a good understanding between Prussia and the German Confederation on the one side, and France on the other.

It is reported that the Emperor will leave Compiègne for Paris before the elections commence, and will remain in the city until they have terminated. The Radical Party condemn the manifesto of the Opposition Deputies for its want of courage.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Another Letter from the Bishop of Orleans—The Infallibility of the Pope—The Status of Protestants.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Bishop DUPANLOUP has published a letter, addressed to the clergy of his diocese, deprecating the idea that the present is a favorable opportunity for claiming the infallibility of the Pope. He blames such journals as *L'Univers* and *La Civilta Cattolica* for their inconsiderate haste in discussing so delicate a question in anticipation of the deliberations of the Council.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Pope has written a letter to Archbishop MANNING, in which it is stated that although Protestants are excluded from the Ecumenical Council, facilities will be offered outside for making explanations.

SPAIN.

Abdication of Isabella Again Asserted—Spain a Republic Under the Name of a Monarchy—The Republican Prisoners.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The *Journal des Débats* asserts that Queen ISABELLA has definitively abdicated the throne of Spain. *Le Temps* says: "Everything is impossible in Spain now—a Republic, because the Republicans are insufficient; a monarchy, because no party is strong enough to appoint a King. Unless a *coup d'état*, or a victorious revolution occurs, Spain will probably remain provisionally an irregular republic under the name of monarchy."

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The disposal of the Republican prisoners taken during the late insurrection is under consideration. The Government is inclined to clemency, but at the same time will be careful not to endanger the future peace of the country by a mistaken leniency. It is stated that the prisoners will be allowed to choose between joining the Spanish army in Cuba or transportation to the Philippine Islands, there to await the result of the legal proceedings against them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

New Arrangement for the Removal of Mr. Peabody's Remains—A Royal Visitor at Windsor.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—According to a new arrangement the Government will dispatch Her Majesty's ship *Monarch* from Portsmouth, on Friday, the 26th inst., with the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY. The *Monarch* will remain at Spithead for a few days until she is joined by the American vessels from the Mediterranean Squadron, when they will sail for America in company. It is more than likely that several French war ships will also join the funeral fleet.

The King of the Belgians is expected here on a visit to the Queen at Windsor.

CUBA.

The Volunteers Draw Lots for Service—Sailing of a Steamer.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The battalions of volunteers stationed in the vicinity of Havana yesterday drew lots for the purpose of deciding which battalion should go first to the Vuelta Abajo region to relieve the present garrison of Regulars, in order to allow the latter to go to the seat of war. The lot fell to the Second Battalion, which will immediately leave for Vuelta Abajo. The steamship *Desoto* sailed yesterday for New-Orleans.

AUSTRIA.

The Dalmatian Revolt—Order Restored.

TRIESTE, Nov. 16.—The latest advices from Cattaro report the rebellion at an end, and the country quiet.

ITALY.

An Amnesty to Political Offenders—The Grist-Mill Rioters.

FLORENCE, Nov. 16.—An amnesty has been granted to political offenders. It extends to all who took part in the late grist-mill riots.

THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

The Winnepeg Insurrection—A Territorial Government Established by the Insurgents—A War Imminent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—The latest intelligence regarding the Winnepeg war represents that Governor MCDOUGALL is now encamped in Dakota Territory. His family will return to Canada, but the Governor and his staff will await events at Fort Garry, where it is said there is a party in his favor, consisting of the employes of the Hudson Bay Company and some Scotch and English settlers. Meanwhile the insurgents have established a provisional government. They demand a Territorial Government, after the manner of American Territorial Governments, with a Legislature chosen by the people; a Homestead act and a fund for school purposes and internal improvements. There is a rumor that Governor MCDOUGALL will apply to the Canadian Government for troops to put down the insurrection, and to Washington for permission to move the troops through the Northwestern States.

Another Account—The Insurgents Five Hundred Strong—Indignation in Canada.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch from St. Paul to the *Globe*, respecting the expulsion of Governor MCDOUGALL and party from Red River, causes much excitement and indignation. The dispatch says Mr. MCDOUGALL had advanced two miles beyond the frontier, and stopped at the Hudson's Bay Company post, sending Mr. PROVENCHER forward to parley with the insurgents, who were 500 strong. Mr. PROVENCHER was made prisoner and Mr. MCDOUGALL beleaguered in the fort. No resistance was attempted, and on the 2d of November the Governor was escorted across the line, and is now encamped near Pembina in Dakota Territory. No violence was offered. The insurgents were French. They have organized a provisional government. It is reported that Mr. MCDOUGALL has applied to the Ottawa authorities for troops. His family will return to Canada.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Additional letters from Pembina, dated Nov. 3 and 4, received at St. Paul, give additional particulars of the Red River rebellion. It seems that Governor MCDOUGALL remained over night in the second Hudson Bay stockade, about two miles from the United States border. In the morning he was notified by 300 rebels to leave British territory by 9 o'clock, which he declined to do. At 9 o'clock the rebels marched into the stockade, and the Governor and his party marching out in haste, betook themselves to United States territory. The rebels are determined, and the inaccessibility of the country, the near approach of Winter and other obstacles, render doubtful the success of military operations. The rebellion is a temporary success, and further developments are awaited. The cause of the uprising is opposition to being annexed to the Canadian Confederation under the new Dominion, and a determination on the part of the people of the British Red River Settlement that they shall be allowed to remain independent of the British Colony, and subject only to the Government of England. The affair will probably result in war and bloodshed before it is ended.

CANADA.

Suicide of an Official—Father McMahon and his Jailers—The Newfoundland Election.

COBOURG, Ontario, Nov. 16.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon HENRY EASTON, Collector of Customs for Cobourg, during a temporary fit of insanity, shot himself with a rifle. The ball passed through his heart, causing instant death.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 16.—Father MCMAHON'S denunciation of the treatment he alleges he received while a prisoner here, has excited much indignation. His statements are declared to be untrue, and a general regret is expressed at his liberation.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—Intelligence concerning the Newfoundland election, although the returns are incomplete, indicates that the anti-Confederates have secured a majority.

A CALAMITY IN MILWAUKEE.

The Gaiety Theatre Burned During a Performance—Two Persons Burned to Death—Twenty Others Injured—Narrow Escape of the Audience from Entire Destruction.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—During a fencing scene at the Gaiety Theatre last night, one of the rapiers struck a kerosene lamp which exploded, setting fire to the scenery. The flames communicated to the auditorium, and before all in the building had time to escape the premises were enveloped in flames. A number of persons were saved by jumping from the second story windows. Several lives were lost. Two bodies have been recovered from the ruins burned beyond recognition. One of the bodies was identified by a memorandum book as a printer boy, WILLIE BREWER. Fifteen or twenty persons were badly burned. It is thought the bodies of others are still in the rubbish.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—The Gaiety Theatre, on Main-street, was burned at a late hour last night. Two of the audience were burned to death, WILLIE BREWER, employed in the *Daily News* office, and a young man named BROWN, clerk for Messrs. KUMMEL & KEMPT. Several others were more or less burned by the kerosene explosion.

Other Fires—Cotton Factory Burned in Philadelphia—Planing Mill Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—A large cotton factory on Spruce-street, near Schuylkill, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $80,-000. The building was occupied by ALEXANDER BULFORD, HAGUE & CO., BRIERLY & CO., and DALTON & JOHNSON, manufacturers of cotton goods.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 16.—The large steam planing mill of PRINCE & DINSMORE, near the Maine Central Railroad Station, was burned this morning. The loss is about $7,000; insured for $5,000. The flames extended to two dwellings occupied by several families, which were also consumed.

A Financial Flurry in Boston—Hartford and Erie.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—There is continued excitement in Hartford and Erie stock and bonds, and to-day transactions on the street have been very heavy, the stock selling down to 9½ and the bonds to 16¾. Parties who borrowed money on the stock and bonds have been notified for additional collateral, but reply that they cannot put up any more margins, but that the officers of the Company will give the Company's note on six months at eight per cent., if acceptable to the lender. Some have done this, while others have thrown their collaterals on the market, getting whatever they could realize from their sales.

THE CATSKILL EXPLOSION.

The First Reports Exaggerated—No Lives Lost—The Damages About $15,000.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The boiler explosion here yesterday was not so serious in its result as at first reported. There were only three badly injured. Mrs. GEORGE BRANDOW was hurt about the head by falling debris, and one leg is so badly injured that it will have to be amputated. Her sister, Mrs. FULVER, had her collar bone broken; she will recover. FRANK CANIFF, the engineer, was scalded and slightly burned about the wrists, but will recover. STORMS & CORSA'S paper mill, where the explosion occurred, is damaged to the amount of $10,000; insured for $12,100. VAN STEENBURGH'S ice house adjoining is damaged to the amount of $2,000. Mrs. BRANDOW lies in a critical condition.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—In the boiler explosion at Catskill Village yesterday no lives were lost. The damage to property amounts to about $15,000, and falls chiefly on STORMS & CORSA, of the paper mill, HIRAM VAN STEENBURGH, whose ice houses took fire, and EDWARD CARGILL, whose dwelling house was shattered. The boiler was thrown a distance of three hundred feet, over the tops of the ice houses, and lodged in the creek. It was nearly new.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Ratification in Alabama—The Tennessee Lower House.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16.—The Alabama Legislature has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. The vote in the Senate was—yeas 24, nays none; in the House—yeas 69, nays 16.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The Lower House of the Legislature to-day refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment by 57 to 12. The Senate will be equally unanimous.

Death of a Massachusetts Manufacturer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Mr. SYLVANUS ADAMS, for twenty-five years the agent of the Dwight Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, one of the largest cotton factories in the State, died this afternoon, at his residence in Jamaica Plain. He retired from the Dwight Corporation and from all active business pursuits about two years ago, and took up his permanent residence in Jamaica Plain. He died suddenly from heart disease.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Condition of the Banks in the Southern States Oct. 9—Reports to the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following are among the principal items that appear in the abstracts of the reports of the National Banking Associations in Southern States, showing their condition on the morning of the 9th ult., as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency:

VIRGINIA.	
Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$4,044,228
United States bonds	2,582,500
Due from other banks and bankers	643,613
Bills of banks	127,585
Specie	77,368
Liabilities.	
Capital	$3,320,300
Profits	331,536
Bank notes outstanding	2,060,480
Deposits	3,392,000
Due to banks	246,319
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$1,480,077
United States bonds	720,100
Due from other banks, &c.	216,077
Bills of banks	70,000
Specie	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	292,050
Liabilities.	
Capital	$846,000
Profits	155,255
Bank notes outstanding	579,290
Deposits	1,320,000
Due to banks	70,000
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$1,494,466
United States bonds	778,000
Due from banks	107,000
Bills of banks	80,000
Specie	18,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$822,500
Profits	167,344
Bank notes outstanding	121,200
Deposits	1,027,300
Due to banks	178,000
GEORGIA.	
Resources.	
Loans and discounts	[illegible]
United States bonds	[illegible]
Due from banks, bankers, &c.	[illegible]
Bills of banks	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Legal tenders	68,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$1,500,000
Profits	[illegible]
Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Due to banks	[illegible]
ALABAMA.	
Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$934,432
United States bonds	313,000
Due from banks, &c.	66,548
Specie	[illegible]
Legal tenders	114,700
Liabilities.	
Capital	$400,000
Profits	55,000
Deposits	280,350
Due to banks	5,494
Bank notes outstanding	341,000
ARKANSAS.	
Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$311,100
United States bonds	209,750
Due from banks, &c.	[illegible]
Bills of banks	3,700
Specie	440
Legal-tender notes	22,618
Liabilities.	
Capital	$200,000
Profits	27,640
Bank notes outstanding	178,000
Deposits	165,277
Due to banks	9,520
TEXAS.	
Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$478,183
United States bonds	702,000
Due from banks	115,494
Bills of banks	20,707
Specie	314,302
Legal tenders	70,527
Liabilities.	
Capital	$525,000
Profits	125,097
Bank notes outstanding	388,000
Deposits	620,000
Due to banks	53,394
TENNESSEE.	
Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$3,331,273
United States bonds	1,958,150
Due from banks, &c.	735,260
Bills of banks	217,402
Specie	11,345
Legal tenders	567,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$2,017,350
Profits	442,274
Bank notes outstanding	1,140,186
Deposits	3,067,024
Due to banks and bankers	150,000

Preparations for Celebrating the Beethoven Centennial.

A meeting was held last night at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of BEETHOVEN, which occurs Dec. 17, 1870. Judge BRADY presided. Messrs. C. A. Stewart, Dr. Doremus, A. H. Green, F. H. Howe, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Henry Clews, D. Lydig Suydam, H. B. Fry, R. L. Larremore and John A. Griswold were appointed a Committee to report a plan of action, and then the meeting adjourned until Saturday. It is intended to celebrate the anniversary by a musical festival next Spring, in the Central Park, in an appropriate edifice, the location and construction of which is to be committed to the charge of the Park Commissioners. The festival will commence Monday, May 30, and last one week. The surplus proceeds of the festival will be invested for the erection of a music hall in this City.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Sir Francis Hincks in the Commons—How he got his Seat—His Aim, the Premiership—Growing Strong—Opposition to the Government in Ontario—A Singular Question of Jurisdiction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS has secured his coveted seat in the House of Commons, but his victory is not one to be proud of. If he is not a hardened politician he must have regretted his return to Canada. When the announcement was first made that he was again to take an active part in Canadian politics, the newspapers of both parties east and west raised the cry of opposition. Bitter memories of the past, when Sir FRANCIS was a power in Canada, were revived; and many warm friends of the Premier advised him not to take into the Cabinet one who they had reason to fear would prove a serious disturbing element. But Sir FRANCIS was sworn in as Finance Minister, and then some of the more subservient of the Government newspapers backed down and accepted the new Knight, much against their will. Other conservative papers, and these include some of the most vigorous and best-supported in the country, are still stubborn; and there can be no doubt that the reconstructed Cabinet will have fewer supporters in Parliament than the old one had.

HOW SIR FRANCIS GOT HIS SEAT.

One would have thought that a gentleman who had formerly been a leader of the Government, who had subsequently received from the Crown substantial recognition of his talents—a man of, undoubtedly, great ability as a financier—would have had no difficulty, on returning to the scene of his former labors and triumphs, and expressing a desire to reënter political life, in obtaining a seat. Not so with Sir FRANCIS. There was no popular feeling in his favor. It was deemed expedient that the Finance Minister should represent an Ontario constituency. Sir FRANCIS owned considerable property in North Renfrew, a county on the Upper Ottawa; he was formerly elected for that county by acclamation. The people there are peculiarly open to Government influence, being in expectation of Government support to an Ottawa canal, or a railway, to the Upper country. Sir FRANCIS was Finance Minister, and, if elected, would be well able to repay favors. The constituency is not one that the Opposition ever claimed as their own. Yet, with all these advantages on his side, Sir FRANCIS found it no easy matter to secure his election. No trouble was experienced in inducing Mr. RANKIN, who held the seat at the time of Sir FRANCIS' appearance, to resign in favor of the Finance Minister. But no sooner was that done than a formidable opponent appeared in the person of a Mr. MURRAY, a leading resident Roman Catholic, and a Conservative. The regular Opposition also brought out a candidate, a Mr. FINDLAY. Had both of these gentlemen remained in the field, Sir FRANCIS would have been beaten beyond a doubt. Mr. MURRAY, however, after holding two or three meetings, and expressing strong opposition to Sir FRANCIS, though professing to support the Government, surprised his friends by resigning and declaring his intention to work for the Finance Minister's election. This somersault had an ugly look, and disgusted many of the usual Government supporters. Mr. MURRAY made no attempt to conceal the "consideration" he had received. Mr. SUTTLE, the representative of the same constituency in the local Legislature, and a well-meaning, easy-going sort of a man, was prevailed upon to resign his seat in favor of Mr. MURRAY, who was to get the Government support in his candidature. The field was thus left clear for HINCKS and FINDLAY for the Commons. Respecting the canvass I do not speak on mere hearsay authority. From persons on the spot, in whose statements implicit confidence may be placed, I have the information that the most unscrupulous means were employed to return Sir FRANCIS. Government agents were at work all over the constituency; money flowed freely; votes were bought up with little attempt at concealment, particularly on the second day of polling. Sir FRANCIS himself, before the poll closed, went round from door to door literally begging for votes, and he was not sparing of his promises of good things for the constituency when he got into power. Notwithstanding all this his majority was only a small one. My informant, who is a resident of the county, and a supporter of HINCKS, assured me that had the fight been a fair one, Sir FRANCIS would have been beaten. This unusual opposition to an able man—unusual for that constituency, at least—may, I think, be traced to two sources: The growing unpopularity of the Government in Ontario, of which I will have more to say further on, and the deep-seated repugnance to Sir FRANCIS among the Conservatives. This repugnance is a matter of old standing, acquired twenty years ago when Sir FRANCIS was a leading member of the Reform Party, and based on acts of which the present generation of young Canadians know very little and care less.

THE NEXT PREMIER OF THE DOMINION.

Why did Sir FRANCIS go to all this trouble and humiliation merely to get a subordinate position under one who formerly led the Opposition against him, and characterized him as being "steeped to the lips in corruption?" That is the question most people are asking, and the solution many arrive at is that he is playing a deeper game than what appears on the surface. Sir JOHN A. is rapidly unfitting himself for the Premiership. His unfortunate social habits interfere seriously with the performance of his multiplicity of duties. His ambition is to attain to the Governor-Generalship, which office it is generally understood will have a change of occupants in a couple of years. But if he fails in that the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, which is soon to be established, will be at his disposal—an office for which his legal talents eminently fit him. Sir JOHN once out of politics, Sir FRANCIS would of course come in for the Premiership. Time alone will show whether or not this is really what he is aiming at, but a good many people think it is, and dread or rejoice at it according to their opinions of his ability and political integrity. Sir FRANCIS is ambitious to have his name connected with some great public work. He is credited with having considerable influence with English capitalists, and the advocates of a Canadian Pacific Railway expect great things from him.

POLITICAL FEELING IN ONTARIO.

In the old ante-confederation days, when Ontario went under the name of Upper Canada, it always gave a majority for the Liberals or Reformers, and the Conservatives were kept in power only by the votes of Lower Canadians. The coalition of 1864, that brought about confederation, changed all this. Party lines were for a time obliterated, and even to this day they are not very clearly defined, though gradually becoming more distinct. When Mr. GEO. BROWN left the coalition, previous to the general election of 1867, the majority of his party followed him; the minority that clung to the coalition, together with the united vote of the Conservatives, gave, for the first time a sweeping majority from Ontario for Sir JOHN A.'s Government. Since that time the Government has virtually ceased to be a coalition, so far as Ontario is concerned, though it still keeps up the appearance. The three gentlemen who represented the Reform Party are all gone—BLAIR, dead; HOWLAND, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and MCDOUGALL, of the Red River Territory—leaving not a single Reformer from Ontario in the Cabinet. Sir FRANCIS was claimed by some as a representative of the Reform element, but the election has shown the absurdity of such a claim. The Ontario people don't like such a state of affairs. The old party spirit is returning with all its former force, and the Reformers are longing for another opportunity to give expression to their opinions by their votes. I write to a great extent from personal knowledge, having recently returned from a visit to the principal portions of the Province, during which I had good opportunities of learning the real feeling of the people on political matters. I found an intense feeling of dissatisfaction with the Government among a large class of the people, and I have not the slightest doubt that if an election was to come off now the Opposition would return to the Commons fully as large a majority as any of former days. In the other Provinces it is different. With a few exceptions Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, with the clergy at his back, can command the votes of the Lower Canadian French, and even among the English, I regret to say, there is very little public opinion. In the Maritime Provinces we have such staunch old Liberals as HOWE and TILLEY with in the Government. The Opposition there is pretty strong, but it is not of a kind to amalgamate with that from Ontario. It is composed entirely of the old anti-confederate party, which, though it has abandoned the repeal cry, is still too much embittered against everything Canadian to unite with any party; beside their company would not be acceptable to the union-loving and superlatively-loyal Reformers of the West. This state of things constitutes the chief safety of the Government. If its composition is of a heterogeneous character, that of the Opposition, taking the Dominion as a whole, is more so. The next general election may perhaps bring about a united Opposition, but at present it is too divided to accomplish anything.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

A question has been raised in the Ontario Legislature, now in session, which affects the standing of all the local Legislatures. The Confederation Act provides clearly enough that the House of Commons shall have all the privileges and immunities of the British Commons, but nothing was said about the local Houses. Hence they are on the same footing as the Legislative Assemblies were prior to confederation. The privileges of these Assemblies, it seems, were more assumed than real. A case in point has been related in the course of the discussion on this question. An Australian was placed in confinement by order of the Speaker of the House of Assembly for some breach of privilege. He sued the Speaker for damages, but judgment was given against him in the Australian Courts. He appealed to the Privy Council in England, and the Law Officers of the Crown decided that the Speaker had no authority to arrest any member, and he (the Speaker) was compelled to pay heavy damages. The local Legislatures, under the Confederation act, are on precisely the same footing. The Premier of Ontario, Mr. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, perceived this, and at the last session of the Legislature got an act passed "to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Assembly." But according to the act of confederation the Dominion Minister of Justice has the power to disallow within one year after its passage, any act, good, bad or indifferent, of the local Legislature. This power was, no doubt, intended only to prevent the enactment of unconstitutional laws, and to preserve the harmony of the whole structure. But it actually gives the Minister of Justice the right to disallow any act of the local Legislatures, and thus makes him in reality supreme. In the exercise of this authority the Minister of Justice, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, disallowed the act of the Ontario Legislature above referred to, having first submitted it to the English Crown law officers, who sustained his objections, and decided that the act was inconsistent with the act of confederation. This decision is a most humiliating one for the local Legislatures. It reduces them to the level of municipal councils, and, in fact, in some respects, they have not even the same privileges that were enjoyed by a municipal body. They cannot compel order nor attendance upon committees; in short, as SANDFIELD MACDONALD himself puts it, they are "more feeble than a Justice of the Peace, who has a right to punish for contempt committed at his Petty Sessions." And the worst of it is there is no remedy for this state of things short of the British Parliament. It has just been settled that the Legislature can confer the required powers upon itself; there is nothing in the Constitution giving the Commons the power to do so; the only remedy is an amendment to the Constitution, and that can only be obtained from the British Parliament. Such seems to be the only inference that can be drawn from the correspondence on the subject, just published between the leader of the Dominion and Ontario Governments, and the decision of the English Crown law officers. Another point worthy of notice in this matter is the fact that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD submitted the act to the English law officers. It does not appear that he was bound to do this, but did it, no doubt, in order to strengthen his own position. One of the duties of the proposed Supreme Court will be to decide as to the constitutionality of all acts of the local Legislatures. H.

PAWNEES CONVICTED.

Four Indians Convicted of Murder—Two of them Escape but One Returns for his Blanket.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Nov. 12.

The trial of the Pawnee Indians, Yellow Sun, Little Wolf, Horse Driver and Blue Hawk, charged with the murder of EDWARD MCMURTY, was completed in the United States District Court at Omaha, on Tuesday. At 10 o'clock the jury, after a deliberation of five hours in the jury room, brought in the following verdict:

"Guilty in manner and form, as charged in the indictment."

The prisoners were brought into Court to listen to the verdict, and, although evidently very deeply interested in the decision, there was no outward demonstration of emotion. When made acquainted with the nature of the verdict, they all maintained a stoical indifference, and immediately started on their return to the cell which they had vacated but a few moments before.

Just as they reached the outside of the Court House, on the way to the cell, in charge of the Marshal, his deputies and Sheriff HOSE, Horse Driver and Blue Hawk sprang from the officers, leaped the fence of the jail yard with a single bound, and aided by the intense darkness, made their escape. Sheriff HOSE snapped his revolver at one of the retreating Indians, but the weapon missed fire, and the pursuit was of no avail.

About an hour afterward a knock was heard at the rear door of the jail, and, on its being opened, Horse Driver walked in, and by signs intimated that he wanted his blanket—that article having slipped from his shoulders as he jumped over the fence. He was immediately secured, and taken to his old quarters in the cell. He strenuously resisted the attempt to force him to the cell, and evidently believed that he would be permitted to take his blanket and go. When asked where Blue Hawk was, he motioned to the effect that he was some distance away. He also said he had been in the house of Superintendent JANNEY, but that was probably an untruth. In his simplicity the Indian, it is presumed, really thought that he would not be molested again.

Officers were sent out in every direction, on horseback, in pursuit of Blue Hawk, and it is hardly possible that he can escape.

Colonel CHASE has signified his intention to make an arrest of judgment, with a view of securing a new trial. Whether or not he will succeed, future events will demonstrate.

The popular feeling, there can be no doubt, fully indorses the verdict of the jury. It was not expected, however, that all the defendants would be convicted. Even the attorneys for the prosecution had no such hope.

Street Cars on a New Principle—The Pneumatic Propelling Company.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 12.

There are many who have believed that because but little was said in the newspapers or elsewhere of the progress made by the Pneumatic Propelling Company, in the construction of an engine and tanks that would answer every requisite purpose, therefore the project had fallen through. We are gratified, however, to state that such is not the fact, and that the prediction of the *Picayune* at the time the first trial was made by WAILEY, the proprietor, is soon to be verified. After numerous failures in constructing air tanks sufficiently light, and yet sufficiently strong, success has rewarded the persistent effort, and the last tank or cylinder made stood easily a pressure of 307 pounds to the square inch. The cylinder is made of layers of thick brown paper, with a gum lining, and has iron heads. More of the same character are now being constructed at the Batture Foundry. We examined, a few days since, the model of the engine to be used on the cars, and which is the result of years of thought and hard work on the part of Mr. WAILEY. It is, without doubt, one of the most beautiful and perfect pieces of machinery ever made, and is destined—so we are informed by the talented inventor—to work a radical change in the method of the application of steam, as well as air, for purposes of propulsion.

Every obstacle seems now to have been removed, and we may confidently expect that at no distant day our street cars will be propelled by air instead of mule power.

Banking Capital Needed in the South.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Nov. 11.

Before the war it required a banking capital of $200,000,000 to remove the crops of the South. According to the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, the present banking capital of the South "is not much over $10,000,000." How immense the disparity! No wonder that cotton and rice, and sugar and tobacco, staple productions of the South, this year footing up an aggregate of $400,000,000, are subject to such influences as "Rings" in Wall-street exercise over them—keeping prices down by withholding the means to transport them to market. The South must have more banking capital. If the national bank system will not furnish it, she must seek it abroad and at home from capitalists who only want to know that such investments will be safe and profitable to furnish it. But until the reconstruction of the Southern States becomes a fixed fact, we need not expect aid from capitalists in any quarter.

A BOGUS DETECTIVE.

His Arrest and Escape in New-Orleans—Curious Revelations.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 12.

The public were apprised of the arrest, last Sunday morning, on board of the steamer *Great Republic*, of the notorious Colonel J. H. ALEXANDER, who has been obtaining large sums of money in various places by palming himself off as a Government agent, and who it is believed is really possessed of many important secrets of powerful Rings formed for the purpose of defrauding the United States revenue. We have just learned that he escaped last night from the custody of a Deputy United States Marshal.

It seems that previous to ALEXANDER's arrival in the city Mr. MAX DINKLESPEIL made an affidavit before United States Commissioner WARREN charging him with receiving from him as a compromise $800 of an alleged violation of the Revenue laws. A warrant for his arrest was at once issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal W. F. SLOAN, who made the arrest as soon as the *Great Republic* landed, which was at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

The prisoner was carried before the Commissioner on Monday for a hearing, and granted until Thursday (to-day) to find bonds—to be, however, under the charge of the Deputy Marshal, who put up with his prisoner at the City Hotel. On Sunday afternoon, it seems, ALEXANDER, while enjoying the freedom of the hotel, was arrested by Special Officer CUNNINGHAM, of the Metropolitan Police, on a telegram from Jackson, Miss., but Deputy Marshal LOAN effected his release. While Deputy LOAN and Superintendent CAIN were conversing on the subject, ALEXANDER slipped away, but was rearrested on Baronne-street, in about an hour, by LOAN, who retained him in custody until 7:30 o'clock last evening, when he again escaped and has not since been found.

Deputy Marshal LOAN states that the prisoner had been in low spirits, weeping and evincing the most poignant grief, and they entered their room together preparatory to taking a walk. While the officer was changing his apparel ALEXANDER made some excuse to go out a moment, and leaving the room incontinently absconded.

About five minutes after the prisoner's departure a servant carried up to LOAN two letters, one addressed to ALEXANDER and one to himself; the latter had been picked up in the hall, and upon the envelope were a few lines saying that his (ALEXANDER's) body would be found in the Mississippi River, at the foot of Canal-street, and the letter itself contained instructions as to the disposition of his body and effects, which were to be sent to his residence on Fifth-avenue, New-York, where he is said to have lived in elegant style.

ALEXANDER is about 45 years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a ruddy complexion, head partly bald, black hair, heavy black mustache, and a Jewish cast of countenance. He is a German, speaks broken English, and has a fine address. It is believed those parties who were largely interested in defrauding the revenue, and who fear damaging disclosures, have spirited the prisoner off. He stated to the Marshal that he was here on a $62,000 transaction. One of his favorite dodges was to pass himself off as a brother-in-law of Vice-President COLFAX.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Causes and Prevention of Fires—Operations of the Department—A Letter from President Shaler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was exceedingly gratified on perusing the article in your issue of the 8th inst., headed "How fires are caused and how their danger may be lessened." No better service can be rendered by our leading papers than to occasionally remind the public of the serious consequences likely to result from the careless use of combustible materials as well as fire. And if in doing so, it is found necessary to make suggestions to the Fire Department, I am quite sure the Commissioners will receive them in the proper spirit, even if circumstances prevent their adoption. Among the thousand and one causes of fire in our City, the use of inferior kerosene oil is probably the most frequent, and seems likely to remain so until another equally economical but less dangerous article is furnished for the use of the masses, or a law enacted and enforced which shall hedge it around with such safeguards as will secure immunity from accidents. But I apprehend no law can be enforced which will make careless persons careful. The only way, therefore, to reduce the chances of fires from the use of inflammable oils, is to convince the dealer that "honesty is the best policy," and the most profitable one for him to pursue, by inflicting severe penalties for exposing for sale an article that vaporizes below 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The Commissioners have done and are now doing everything in their power to prevent the sale of oils which do not come up to the standard required by law. But the law is found to be defective in its operation, and it is hoped that the incoming Legislature, upon having their attention called to it, will make such enactments as will render the use of inflammable oils comparatively safe.

Gas burners, unprotected by globes or shades, in close proximity to window curtains, are another fruitful source of fires in our dwellings; and it is not uncommon to see a side burner in workshops, and even in large warehouses, where the surroundings are light woodwork, without a guard or protection of any kind. While we know that we are powerless to secure proper caution on the part of the public against accidents of the character referred to, we recognize it as our duty to furnish the means for promptly attacking fires and thereby preventing their extension. The Commissioners are continually devising means by which fires may be reached at the earliest possible moment. The use of a portable fire extinguisher, carried by one man, for catching fires in their inception, was long since adopted; and it is now under contemplation to multiply them throughout the City, wherever convenient and desirable locations can be found. The introduction of a new and perfect fire alarm telegraph, with alarm boxes located not more than two or three blocks apart, and accessible to citizens as well as policemen and firemen on street patrol, thereby securing the earliest possible notice of a fire, is quite certain to contribute greatly to the successful working of the Department. The establishment of a complete system of street patrols by firemen, having for its object the discovery and extinguishment of fires, was one of the earliest means adopted to reduce the losses by fire.

You say in the article referred to:

"Our means of fire-extinguishment are certainly not commensurate with the needs of the City so long as extensive conflagrations are frequent, and the annual resulting loss is millions of dollars. Our present engines are serviceable and should be retained, but they should be supplemented by a flying corps that can reach the required spot almost simultaneously with the alarm; and to accomplish this the fire stations must be multiplied. Apparatus sufficiently light to be easily portable should be stationed over the City at such short intervals as to be able to instantly meet every emergency; even if it were nothing more than a short hose, manageable by one man, it would in many cases be amply sufficient, and have lower floor fires put out before the engines could arrive.

The Fire Commissioners have so admirably managed the public service in their charge that we are justified in calling attention to the defects yet apparent in their system. A vast improvement is perceptible since the time when the tap of the fire bell was merely the signal for a jubilee of ruffianism, but perfection has not yet been reached, and the Commissioners are sensible enough not to make the claim."

In this you are exactly correct. And the means proposed of locating light portable fire extinguishers at public offices, hotels, police stations, &c., in connection with the street patrols of firemen, and an increased number of telegraph alarm stations, will, I think, prove sufficient for any and all emergencies. In fact, under existing circumstances, these are the only means available. The location of light hose carriages to be drawn by hand, in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the whole City, would not only be attended with a very large outlay of money in the beginning, but would also entail upon us a continuous burden of expenditures for supplies, repairs, house rents and salaries of at least three men for each station. Moreover, in many parts of the City during business hours, the water pressure at the hydrants is so slight as to be of no practical use in extinguishing fires, thus making the use of engines imperative.

The heavy steam engines formerly in use in this Department have been replaced by lighter ones, and any apparent lack of promptness in reaching the scene of conflagration is attributable to the delay in communicating the alarm to the Department, and not to the unwieldiness of the engines. The horses have no difficulty in drawing them through the streets as fast as it is safe for them to travel. And as for the time consumed in hitching-up, preparing to leave the houses, making connections to the hydrant after reaching the vicinity of the fire, stretching in and attaching the hose, under the present system of instruction, it is so incredibly short that the movements must be witnessed to be appreciated. Certain it is that no apparatus on wheels [illegible] worked by hand, however light and portable, [illegible] are needed [illegible] informed by Captain [illegible] effective stream of water on a [illegible] for the floor [illegible] connecting [illegible] a hydrant, the hose to the engine, stretching and attaching the pipe and opening the hydrant, in exactly the same [illegible] with a steamer. It must be borne in mind also, that the steamers always have the water in the boiler hot, and that the time consumed in running a few blocks only is sufficient to raise all the steam required to start it, and [illegible] are so constructed that the water from the hydrant can be passed through them after the connections are made, and used on the fire without working them. It is not uncommon for a company with its apparatus to be out of its quarters in thirty seconds after receiving an alarm, and I have witnessed the hitching up of a team preparatory to leaving, inside of fifteen seconds. At night, when all but the patrols are in bed asleep, a company, favorably situated, that occupies more than a minute after receiving the alarm in leaving quarters, would be ashamed to acknowledge it. It is this agility, this celerity of movement, on the part of officers and men, when called to duty, the faithfulness of the street patrols, and the aid of the Police Department, combined with the power and completeness of our apparatus, that we rely upon to prevent large and disastrous fires. And when we shall have completed the new fire alarm telegraph, and established light portable fire extinguishers (which I hope will soon be) at the most important locations in the City, our citizens will have but little to fear from extensive conflagrations, while we have an adequate supply of Croton water.

The frank and intelligent manner in which you have written upon the subject under consideration, commends the article to the attention of every one interested in the workings of the Fire Department. For the generous allusions to the services of the officers and members, we make our acknowledgments.

ALEXANDER SHALER,
President Metropolitan Fire Department.
HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Nomination of a Successor to Mr. Blatchford—Further Investigations.

Pending the result of the examination of Mr. S. T. BLATCHFORD's case by the United States law officers, Collector GRINNELL himself has also been investigating the matter. Though saying but little, he has not been idle in ferreting out the extent of the alleged frauds, and is determined, in addition, to carry his vigilance into certain other departments of the Custom House. Numerous applicants have already put in their appearance for the Deputy Collectorship which Mr. BLATCHFORD has vacated by his apparent flight. The Collector has contemplated a change in the office for some days, and yesterday afternoon it was well understood that he had decided on the person whom he should nominate. The gentleman is Mr. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS, brother of MINTURN TOMPKINS, one of the Port Wardens, and son of Governor TOMPKIN, of this State.

Mr. Stewart's Purchase at Hempstead Plains.

It is reported that Mr. A. T. STEWART has purchased nearly 2,000 acres more adjoining his original purchase at Hempstead Plains, making the entire tract about 9,000 acres. Brick clay and potters' earth have been found in large quantities on the land, and will doubtless prove very valuable. Of the many squatters who were found on the premises but one remains, the others having sold to Mr. STEWART for $250 an acre. This contumacious old gentleman demands about double. Should he persist in requiring this exorbitant figure, he will be much inconvenienced, as his premises cannot be reached by any decent highway, as they are situated near the centre of the Plains. He has 150 acres. Large lots of lumber are now freighted to the Plains, and the railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity. The main highway, running east and west, is nearly completed. The work will be continued during the Winter, and a steam road wagon will be employed to break the dirt. The new city will rise very rapidly and will make its founder as famous as ROMULUS and REMUS.

The Brooklyn Board of Education on School Books.

An adjourned special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday. The Board proceeded to select and adopt the books hereafter to be used in the schools, as follows: DAVIS' *Elementary Algebra*, MCGUFFEY's *Spelling Cards*.

At this point a discussion arose as to whether the books now in use in the schools were to be thrown out and the newly-adopted books immediately put in use.

Mr. CADLEY offered the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of the Board, consisting of Messrs. Kinsella, Field, Carroll, Murphy, Smith and Baylis, to examine into the proposals for the supply of text books, now under consideration, with a view of ascertaining which books should be selected, and the best and most economical policy that should be pursued with reference to the books now in the hands of the pupils in the schools.

The resolution was lost—nays, 21; yeas, 16. The Board then proceeded to discuss the list of books prepared by the Committee, and adjourned at a late hour of the evening.

Capture of a Gang of Thieves.

For a couple of months past the columns of the TIMES have contained reports of the many burglaries committed in Queens County. From JOHN ROBINSON, in Flushing, F. W. BRAGARD and O. F. OSTRANDER, in Newtown, more than $12,000 worth of property was taken. On Monday a fact was made known which led to the apprehension of some of the guilty parties, who gave their names as DANIEL FISH, GEORGE W. BAYNE and JOSEPH HART, all recently discharged convicts from Sing Sing. HART had promised to divide the fruits of his spoliations with FISH, but failed to do so, and the latter determined to have revenge. He therefore gave the necessary information to the officers, who besides detaining him, succeeded in arresting BAYNE and HART.

A Charge of Mutiny Against a Seaman.

WILLIAM CARROLL was brought up for examination before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on the charge of attempting to create a revolt and mutiny on board the ship *Florence J. Lockwood*, during the last voyage of the vessel between Wilmington and this City. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY introduced testimony, showing that the prisoner had refused to obey the orders of his superior officer, Captain ST. JOHN, and that he had threatened to take his life. The prisoner stated in reply that he received great abuse from Captain ST. JOHN during the voyage, and that he was ordered to perform perilous and unnecessary duties. CARROLL was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Harlem Railroad "Accident"—Death of Another Victim.

AUSTIN WALBRIDGE, the Harlem Railroad engineer, who was terribly scalded on the 11th inst. by the capsizing of his engine, when his train ran off the track near Williams Bridge, died yesterday at No. 742 Third-avenue. Although the Westchester County Coroner has already taken action in the case, an inquest will be held in this City by Coroner KEENAN. The deceased leaves a widow and son. His remains will be removed to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

Prosecution of Lottery Dealers.

The cases of HENRY WARD, of No. 2 Park-row; EMMERSON, of No. 306 Broadway, and E. W. HULL, of No. 180½ Greenwich-street, who were separately charged with carrying on the business of lottery dealers without paying special Government tax, were called before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday for examination. Evidence was elicited for the defence, showing that the accused had paid the special tax to the Collector of Internal Revenue. The cases were subsequently adjourned until to-day to afford the Government an opportunity to interrogate the Collector about the matter. Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON appeared for the Government, and Mr. S. G. COURTNEY for the defence. In the case of JOHN CRENION, of No. 168 Greenwich-street, the bond given for his appearance was declared forfeited.

The Chatauqua County Fugitive—Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus Postponed.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* of JOHN CRAWFORD, *alias* Luke Eagan, the alleged burglar of Mayfield, Chatauqua County, this State, which was to have come on for argument yesterday before Judge CARDOZO at his private chambers, Room No. 13 in the upper part of the new Court House, we are credibly informed that nothing was done beyond the traversing of the return made by Superintendent KENNEDY. That return, which was published in the TIMES of the 14th inst., is in the following words:

METROPOLITAN POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1869.
I respectfully return to the within writ that said JOHN CRAWFORD, *alias* Luke Eagan, is not in my custody.
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

On Saturday last, the day on which the writ was made returnable at private room No. 13, before Judge CARDOZO, the case was adjourned to Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 10 A. M., at the same place. We have been informed that the relator filed a traverse yesterday, in which, among other things, there is an emphatic denial of the allegation of the Superintendent that EAGAN was not in his custody at the time the writ of *habeas corpus* was served. If this should prove to be true, there will necessarily be an examination of some witnesses before the matter can be fairly adjudicated. We have furthermore been informed that all further proceedings have been postponed to Friday next, at Judge CARDOZO's private chambers, Room No. 13. This is all that the Press has been able to learn on the subject. [illegible] Mr. WM. F. HOWE [illegible] Superintendent KENNEDY, Messrs. BROWN, HALL and [illegible].

ARCHITECTS IN COUNCIL.

Third Annual Convention of the Institute in this City, Yesterday—Address of President Upjohn, and Reports of Committees.

The American Institute of Architects convened in third annual session at the rooms of the New-York Chapter, No. 935 Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. There was a large attendance of Fellows of the Institute, many of whom came from distant cities. The interest exhibited in the proceedings showed that the love for the beautiful in art is decidedly on the increase in this country, and the general appearance of the Convention indicates at once to the spectator that the mental calibre of the members is far above that which may be found in an ordinary assemblage.

The session was called to order by the President, RICHARD UPJOHN, Esq. The roll having been called, Mr. UPJOHN proceeded to deliver the annual address.

From the time of the organization till the year 1857, he said, the only organization of architects in this country was simply local. In that year it was determined to enlarge the powers, and under the reorganization, it partook of the character of a national convocation. Every architect in the United States had, therefore, been invited to take part in the deliberations of this session. To those who were present he extended a cordial welcome, and predicted that the Convention would eventuate in much good to the profession. He then proceeded to consider what had been done during the past year by the profession in the aggregate—how far its efforts had tended to increase the love for the beautiful. Had each one, when called upon to exercise his professional talent, merely considered the question, Is there money in it? This was the simply sordid view that might be taken; but it was not the true question for the professional architect to put to himself, under any circumstances. Of course, architects, like other men, require sustenance, and money is as useful to them as to others; they must be paid for the exercise of their brains; but a mere mercantile view of the profession—a basis merely monetary—is not the governing principle of one who loves art for its own sake. True, a uniform scale of prices had been adopted for certain classes of work; this was necessary for the general good; but the Institute was not to be looked upon as a mere trades organization. There were those who could verify the fact that many persons, when they wish to have the assistance of one of the profession, go from office to office with a stipulated sum in their hands, deemed by them simply sufficient remuneration for the services required, seeking to have their designs executed; and it sometimes happens that there are found those who, rather than lose the opportunity presented for possessing themselves of this amount, will undertake the work on the proffered terms. Such men were not imbued with the true spirit that should actuate the professional man. To guard against the effect these men might have, to enable all who had a genuine love for their calling to resist the temptations that thus beset them, was one of the objects of the formation of this Institute. The New-York Chapter had already formed the nucleus of a library and a collection of designs. It had shown the architects of all other towns and cities how the work of furthering the interests of the profession should be carried on.

After alluding to the increasing interest that is being taken in elevating and ennobling the profession throughout the nation, and predicting its success in the future, the speaker closed his address as follows:

Much has been said by historians concerning the "dark ages" that for a time prevailed in Europe. I would that the reflection only of such darkness could but throw its rays over our era of boasted light. I would that we might be guided by them in our endeavors to reproduce some shadows of the works of those times. It might then be seen that we are not destitute of the qualities possessed by those men who have left on record, in the purest of languages, written in stone, works which testify to lives of truth and of earnest vital power—lives which, if lived over again, would be destined to reproduce, upon a greater area, works of a like character, truly elevating and ennobling to the present age. Had we not been favored by the reflection of such miscalled darkness, our present condition would have been darkness indeed. But, happily, we have been led to search for the true light in what the world popularly calls darkness, and to investigate, in our rambles among the beauteous and wondrous combinations of art, the treasures bequeathed to us by our predecessors. Let us, therefore, be diligent in our search for truth; let us strive to accumulate by every means possible, and with untiring energy, that knowledge which will give us the power to bequeath to future generations works the contemplation of which will endue them with such wisdom, such strength, and such clearness of perception as will enable them everywhere to know the good from the bad, the false from the true, and the deformed from the beautiful.

Loud applause greeted the President when he had closed his address.

Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr., Secretary of the Institute, then read the report of the Board of Trustees. From this it appeared that a new Board had been organized. Early in the year correspondence was opened with architects in various cities. Philadelphia and Chicago manifested great interest in the new movement. Affairs in Boston are exceptional. The objection has been made that the Institute was Federal in its purport but really local in its character, and of benefit particularly to New-York; and that there were not inducements sufficient to bring architects in other cities to give it a hearty support. To these objections answer had been made, that in order to put the profession on its true basis an organization like the Institute is necessary. If diplomas are to be given to young architects after examination, what body so well adapted to award them as the National one? The report then recommends that additional help in the way of clerk hire be given to the Secretary, as the business of that office is accumulating. The sum of $600 is recommended for that purpose. The report avers that the initiation fee of $50 was found to be an insuperable obstacle, and the Board had therefore reduced it to $30, the time wherein applications for membership are to be received to expire in November next. Six architects of Philadelphia have become Fellows of the Institute. A new Chapter has been organized in that city. Another Chapter is about to be organized in Chicago, and three gentlemen have been elected Fellows from that city. The Boston Society, though not connected with the Institute, is in a flourishing condition, and bids fair to be next to that of New-York in point of numbers. Many honorary members have been elected during the year, most of whom are prominent architects in Europe. Since the last session of the Institute nine Fellows were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, two of whom have been lately reinstated. The Board recommends that diplomas should hereafter be in the form of annual certificates, so that such as were not members in good standing could not receive the benefits accruing from the possession of a diploma. Of the Fellows, three have resigned, six were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, eight became Fellows since the last annual meeting, and one is a Fellow elect. Of the ten associate Fellows whose names now appear on the roll, eight were elected since the last meeting.

The Treasurer, Mr. R. G. HATFIELD, presented his report, from which it appeared that the receipts since the last meeting are $1,475 19; of which sum $1,151 02 were expended, leaving a balance to the credit of the Institute of $324 17.

Messrs. UPJOHN, Jr., LITTELL and CLUSS were then elected an Auditing Committee, and the Treasurer's report referred to them.

The Committee on Examinations reported that they had had three meetings for the examination of candidates for the office of Inspectors under the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, and that they have attended surveys upon forty-nine buildings reported to be unsafe. The reports agreed upon at their surveys have generally been complied with and the recommendation either to repair or take down such buildings or portions of buildings which, in their opinion, were unsafe, promptly carried into effect; and it is believed that during the present year one case only has occurred in which it has been found necessary to appeal to the Courts to enforce it. The Committee are not aware of any change having been made in the law relating to unsafe buildings, under which they are appointed, since the last annual Convention.

The Committee on Education presented a report, the gist of which is that the establishment of a Central School of Architecture is highly desirable, but seems to be at this time impracticable.

The Committee on Library presented a report showing that the nucleus of a library had been formed, and urging architects everywhere to aid in extending it.

Reports were then read from the New-York and Philadelphia Chapters, representing each of them to be in a flourishing condition, after which the session adjourned.

An evening session for business matters was held at 8 o'clock, at which only Fellows and associates were permitted to be present.

The session this morning will begin at 11 o'clock, when the reports of the Committees will be acted on.

The Widening and Extending of Laurens-Street.

The following awards for damages have been made in the matter of widening Laurens-street, from Canal to Amity-street, and extending the said street from Amity-street to the Fifth-avenue: Frederick H. M. Newcomb, $21,[illegible]; Joseph W. Kellogg, $3,000; A. Manci, $3,302; Michael Murphy, $21,611; unknown owners, $6,787; Nicholas Serf, $437; Amos R. Eno, $3,789; unknown owners, $137,[illegible]; Jas. Courtney, $4,[illegible]; D. Ostenholz, $13,[illegible]; Henry Flegenheim, $17,[illegible]; N. & S. Sternberger, $13,865; the Corporation of the City of New-York, $113,[illegible]; H. W. Thaule, $35,[illegible]; Bernard Stern, $2,020; John Crothers, $2,000; German Lloyd, $4,339; Joseph Manning, Jr., $3,970; [illegible] $9,092; Camille [illegible]; [illegible] $4,978; A. R. Eno, $4,556; [illegible]; Peter Lorillard, $2,[illegible]; [illegible]; J. A. Ransom, $10,378; [illegible]; J. H. Fordham, $30,960; H. L. King, [illegible]; A. R. Eno, $30,190; J. W. Dimmick, [illegible]; [illegible] Chester, $28,745; J. J. Baker, $19,[illegible]; [illegible] Ohlson, $25,200; C. and F. Ficken, [illegible]; [illegible] $10,274; Joseph Frick, $3,563; A. R. Eno, $3,[illegible]; C. & A. Golden, $6,038; T. Baum, $3,[illegible]; G. E. Davis, $46,925; J. Roberts, $41,[illegible]; J. and H. McCord, $11,157; A. [illegible] Van Nest, $9,562; Mary Jones, $9,[illegible]; Alfred Brooks, $9,382; [illegible] Dinges, $14,112; C. Weeks, $10,400; M. Wood, $[illegible]; J. [illegible], $[illegible]; J. D. Oliver, $60,976; J. L. Ireland, $44,[illegible]; N. Wood, $23,750; Sarah Dustin, $25,906; A. Tobias, $43,800; Hannah Hart's estate, $35,308. The total awards will aggregate nearly $1,300,000.

NATIONAL GUARD LAW.

A Suit Against the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment—The Right of a Company to Expel a Member.

An application for an injunction has been made in the Supreme Court to restrain Colonel EMMONS CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, from approving of the action of the Fourth Company in expelling ABRAHAM B. JOHNSON for non-performance of duty on June [illegible], 1868, the latter claiming that he had been transferred to the Fifth Company on June [illegible], 1868, and had ever since remained a member thereof, so that the Fourth Company had no authority over him; also that he had never been properly summoned to attend before the Company Court Martial of the Fourth Company so as to make their action binding, and further that the action of the company in making such expulsion having been disapproved by the Colonel, and his action having been approved by Adjutant-General MARVIN, the proceedings could not be revived. The defendant contended that the plaintiff had had due notice to appear before the Court Martial of the Fourth Company, so as to give it jurisdiction. That the action of the Colonel in disapproving of its proceedings was solely in consequence of an order from Adjutant-General MARVIN, and that his successor, Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, having revoked these orders, he had a right to reverse his former action and approve of the expulsion of the plaintiff.

GEO. W. WINGATE, on behalf of the plaintiff, argued: 1. That membership in the National Guard being regulated entirely by statute, which also gives certain privileges as a reward for performing military duty, became a franchise, so that a Court of Equity had jurisdiction of any attempt to deprive a party of it, although they might not have the power to interfere in any exclusively military question. 2. That the summons to attend before the Court Martial was irregular in form, and in not being served personally. 3. That the provisions giving a company a right to expel for non-performance of duty have been repealed by the amendments to the law forbidding discharges except for disability or expiration of enlistment, and that the penalty for non-performance of duty was not expulsion, but a retention and extension of the term of enlistment. 4. That by the action of the Colonel in disapproving the expulsion, the action of the Company Court Martial had become void and could not be revived; that by military law, although General MARVIN's successor might pardon or mitigate any punishment imposed by him, he could assign the motives which induced the first decision, and that the action just taken upon the proceedings was conclusive and the trial thereby completed.

JOHN FOWLER, Jr., for the defendant, argued: First—That the plaintiff was duly summoned to attend the Court Martial, but that as he was actually there this was immaterial. Second—That the disapproval of the defendant was only qualified, and based on instructions from General MARVIN, which, having been abrogated by General TOWNSEND, left him free to act. Third—That the right to expel has not been taken away.

The decision was reserved.

Custom House Appointment.

Dr. S. S. HOLDRIDGE, a graduate of Yale College, has filed his bonds and was sworn in yesterday by the Collector of the Port, Hon. M. H. GRINNELL, as Superintending Surgeon of the Marine Hospital of New-York, office in the basement of the Custom House. Dr. HOLDRIDGE being a regular physician, all cases presenting themselves for admittance to Hospital will be critically examined by him before a certificate of admission will be granted.

A High-Handed Outrage.

JOHN W. LALOR, a clerk in the Naval office, and FREDERICK G. A. KEEVER, or [illegible], a Custom House broker and employe, were brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on the charge of obtaining goods by false representations. It was alleged that the accused entered the house of Mr. DUVERGER, at No. 132 East Tenth-street, early on Saturday evening, and that they subsequently took summary possession of $4,000 worth of laces, shawls, mantles, &c., claiming that the goods had been smuggled. Mr. DUVERGER said that they exhibited Custom House badges, and presented revolvers at him, for the purpose of intimidating him. After getting hold of the goods the defendants carried them to the St. Charles Hotel. KEEVER was held in $5,000 bail to appear for examination. LALOR was discharged after giving his own recognizance to appear as a Government witness.

The Greene-Street Fire—Insurance.

The loss of HEYMAN, COHNFELD & CO., importers of feathers, at No. 8 Greene-street, by the fire on Monday evening, is fully $[illegible]. There was the following insurance on their stock: Williamsburg City, $3,000; Grocers', $2,500; Yonkers and New-York, $2,500; International, $2,000; Greenwich, $3,000; Bowery, $3,000; Hamilton, $2,500; Franklin, $3,000; Phenix, $5,000; Park, $2,500; Relief, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $2,000; Brooklyn, $2,500; Commercial, $3,000; Pacific, $2,500; Excelsior, $2,500; Hope, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Columbia, $2,500. The building, which belongs to the Lorillard estate, was damaged $1,000, but the loss is said to be covered by insurance.

Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

Employment was obtained for [illegible] male and 448 female emigrants by the Castle Garden Labor Exchange during the two weeks ending on the 15th inst. The average rate of monthly wages received for males was $14, being $4 more a month than that received by females. The following is a classification of the labor: Mechanical labor, males, 168; agricultural, males, 756; skilled labor, females, 16; unskilled, females, 432.

Disgraceful Conduct of a Target Company.

On Monday afternoon a target company having their headquarters in Gouverneur-street, this City, went to the village of Cypress Hills for target practice. While there the greater number became intoxicated, and a general fight ensued, during which the premises of Mr. CLOSS were assailed, he and his wife beaten and all the furniture in the dining room and kitchen demolished. A squad of policemen from Brooklyn went out and restored order, but as the leaders had fled no arrests were made.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions in the case of Messrs. House and Gebhard to throw them over the Bar. No other calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
212—Galinger vs. Galinger.	304—Beeman vs. Woodbridge.
158—Bartlett vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company.	305—Muller vs. Hatter.
[illegible]—Bigelow vs. Mcadam.	307—Borland vs. Thompson.
297—Donovan vs. Raynor.	308—Daly vs. Klumpp.
298—Higginson vs. Pendleton.	309—Adee vs. Fesare.
299—Kusk vs. Soutter.	310—Nichols vs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
300—Mutual Protection Life Society vs. Murray.	311—Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff.
301—Boyce vs. Chester.	312—Machado, Jr. vs. [illegible].
302—Cutt vs. Campbell.	313—Kursheedt vs. Mandelbaum.
303—Henning vs. Atlantic Ins. Co. of St. Louis.	314—Kursheedt vs. Hecht.
	315—Knapp vs. Sargent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Hoyt vs. Johnson.	[illegible]—Paine vs. Paine.
[illegible]—Booth vs. [illegible].	111—Sampson vs. Baldwin.
[illegible]—Mason vs. Childs.	112—In re Guire vs. Van Howenburgh.
[illegible]—Hill vs. Day et al.	113—White, Jr., vs. Guillaume.
67—Brink vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	114—Same vs. Same.
68—Same vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	117—Train vs. Kansas Pacific R. R. Co.
69—Same vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]—Same vs. Union Pacific Railroad Co.
70—Same vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.	120—Mohr vs. Elsasser.
[illegible]—Savage vs. West Shore Hudson R. R. R. Co.	121—Sampson vs. Baldwin.
[illegible]—Patterson vs. Bloomer.	122—Hussak vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Smith vs. Livermore.	124—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Adams vs. Adams.	125—Carey vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Conger vs. McCaffrey.	127—Sampson vs. Wood.
[illegible]—Gannon vs. Keenan.	[illegible]—Fash vs. Fash.

The call commences at No. [illegible], Bowen vs. Haynes.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1205—Daniel vs. [illegible].	1515—[illegible] vs. Nichols.
[illegible]—Wood vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	1518—Gill vs. Nixon.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Stern.	1520—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Rabe vs. Doty.	1523—Collins vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Beckman.	1524—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Brice.	1525—Dolan vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Brewster vs. [illegible].	1532—Budd vs. Sinclair.
	[illegible]—Yale National Bank vs. [illegible].

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
477—Clarke et al. vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	115—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
476—Hart vs. Devlin.	715—Goodkind vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Allen vs. Reimers.	492—Stewart vs. Potter.
[illegible]—Van Norden vs. Morange.	517—Kohn vs. Turner.
[illegible]—Fowler vs. Dickel.	493—Funke vs. Buxby.
[illegible]—Barnard vs. Hobbe.	499—Leckey vs. Cohen.
[illegible]—Anderson vs. Tooker.	500—McKivaine vs. Penfield.
[illegible]—Richardson vs. [illegible].	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Everard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—[illegible]

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]—Rushford vs. McCarthy.	4176—De Forest vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Lowenthal vs. Meyer.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Axford vs. Haines.	4180—Wisler vs. Becker.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Johnson.	[illegible]—Ludow vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Murphy vs. Hanlon.	4211—Fischer vs. Bergen.

Part II.—Held by [illegible], J.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Murray vs. [illegible].	[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible].	[illegible]
[illegible]—Meyer vs. Poppe.	4244—Fields vs. Nash.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Angell.	[illegible]
[illegible]—Tieman vs. Crosher.	[illegible]—Konig vs. Weber.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Frank.	[illegible]—[illegible] Manufacturing Co. vs. Thompson.
[illegible]—Bissell vs. Pettit.	[illegible]—Phillips vs. Phillips.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Wyatt.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. Lyons, robbery.	8—The People vs. John Nolan, Patrick Haley, grand larceny.
[illegible]—The People vs. Henry Williams, felonious assault and battery.	9—The People vs. John H. Gross; grand larceny.
[illegible]—The People vs. Alfred Holton, felonious assault and battery.	10—The People vs. James Murphy; grand larceny.
[illegible]—The People vs. Louise Kayser; grand larceny.	11—The People vs. John Gleason; receiving stolen goods.
5—The People vs. Martin Allen, Henry Jackson, Samuel Mack; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. [illegible] Cohn; receiving stolen goods.
6—The People vs. Frank Louis; grand larceny.	13—The People vs. Frank Gandy; receiving stolen goods.
7—The People vs. Alonso Green; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 16.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Thompson vs. Dinnen; Richardson vs. Darcy; Ocean National Bank vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works, (three cases;) Gibbons vs. Fletcher; McKinley vs. Auld; Hull vs. Books; Frank vs. Cullman; Cheeseman vs. Rachman; Bayard vs. Byrne; reference ordered.

Hogan vs. Hart; Lenihan vs. Grube; Secor vs. [illegible]; Lange vs. Decker; motion granted for second Friday of December.

First National Bank of Marshall vs. Watson; Ocean National Bank vs. [illegible]; Weed vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works, (two cases;) [illegible] vs. Weld; Jones, Jr., vs. [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Payne; Reubens vs. Stewart; Harper vs. Manhattan Coöperative Relief Association; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Barclay; McDaniel vs. Sears; Strong vs. Farrell; Hoyt vs. Cohen; McNicol vs. Miller; Weed vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Company; motions granted for second Friday of December.

Frank vs. Moyer.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Place vs. Lawrence; Israel vs. Rosenthal; Sneden vs. Rendall; Van Orsdel vs. Mennet.

Orrell vs. Siro; motion denied; case should be referred.

Kuhn vs. Kirchhof, and The Same vs. Bruckner; motions denied; costs to abide event.

Arkenburgh vs. Wood; allowance of $60 granted.

In re. Flora Moses; see memoranda.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 16.

By Judge [illegible].

Mary Newman, Administratrix, vs. Chas. W. Hull et al.; motion granted without costs.

The Hardware Bolt Company vs. Josiah Cardwell; motion granted.

Edgar F. Brown et al. vs. Wm. G. Ford et al.; default opened, judgment to stand as security.

George Lees vs. Charles Bohr et al.; motion granted.

George Lees vs. Charles [illegible] et al.; motion granted.

Elias A. Titus et al. vs. Anna J. D. Barr et al.; motion granted.

John A. Weeks vs. Thomas Love; motion denied.

Alexander Campbell vs. William H. Decker et al.; motion granted.

Claus Puckhauser vs. George W. White et al.; motion granted.

Marcus L. Townsend vs. Mortimer Hendricks et al.; motion denied with liberty to renew.

Same vs. Same; motion denied with costs.

Ross Smith vs. William Case; complaint dismissed with costs and [illegible] of the motion.

Louis Douglas vs. East River Ferry Company; motion granted without costs.

George E. Borland et al. vs. Humphrey F. Thompson et al.; motion denied without costs.

Jonas H. Levy et al. vs. Edward R. Louve; motion granted and commission issued.

Isaac N. Hudson et al. vs. Garret L. House; motion granted.

Thomas J. Halligan vs. Samuel Shafter; action discontinued, and injunction dissolved without costs.

Herman Schuberg et al. vs. M. Freedman et al.; motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to a renewal.

Herbert Beach vs. Chas. G. Secke; motion granted.

The Elastic Truss Company vs. John C. Rainbow et al.; motion granted.

Charles Wood vs. Pacific Fire Insurance Company; motion denied on terms.

H. B. Denison, assignee, vs. Myer Cohn; motion granted.

William H. Bennett vs. Henry Ogden et al.; motion granted.

David L. Turner vs. Abraham R. Van Nest; demurrer overruled with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 16.

By Judge Brady.

Black vs. Ryder et al.; motion granted with $10 costs to abide event.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ACCOUNTS NOT PROPERLY KEPT—DISCHARGE REFUSED.

In the Matter of Abraham Newman, a Bankrupt.—In this case a discharge was heretofore refused, on the ground that the bankrupt being a merchant engaged in the furniture business had not kept proper books of account, as required by the Bankruptcy act; but an opportunity was allowed him to show by further proof that his accounts were properly kept. The case now came before the Court on the proof so taken.

Held by the Court—That it appears from the examination of the bankrupt himself that the books do not show what capital or stock of goods he had in business at any time during the year 1867, nor what he paid for rent, clerk hire and other expenses of his business after the 2d of March, 1867, nor all the goods he bought for cash, from whom he bought them, and the prices and dates of purchase, nor his profits and losses for 1867, after the 2d of March, 1867; also, that from the testimony of a competent bookkeeper it appears that the books are mere memorandum books; were not so kept that a bookkeeper can, from an examination of them, form a correct idea of the transactions to which they relate, and are not proper books of account to be kept in the business of buying and selling furniture. Discharge refused.

For the bankrupt, S. Hirsch; for the creditors, P. H. Vernon.

CLOUD UPON TITLE.

In the Matter of James E. Broome, a Bankrupt.—This was a petition by the assignee in bankruptcy, praying that a certain trust deed of lands in Florida may be set aside and delivered up by the trustees, to be canceled and removed from the records in Florida. The petition alleges that the conditions on which the trust was to be carried out came into operation, but the trustees took no steps to carry out the trust, and the bankrupt remained in possession of the lands until he filed his petition in bankruptcy, and that the assignee cannot sell the lands while the trust deed remains as a cloud on the title.

Held by the Court—That there are no allegations to sustain the prayer for relief, as the petition does not allege that the lands were conveyed by the bankrupt in fraud of his creditors, so as to pass to the assignee under section 14; that it should have been alleged and proved that the conveyance was in fraud of creditors under the laws of Florida. Petition dismissed with costs.

For the assignee, J. McDonald; opposed, Alexander and Green.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED.

In the Matter of [illegible], a Bankrupt.—In this matter, James L. [illegible], a witness, during his examination before the Register, refused to produce copy of transactions between himself and the bankrupt, to be taken from his books, or the books themselves.

Held by the Court—That the witness must answer all proper questions relating to his trade and dealings with the bankrupt, prior to the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, and must produce a copy of any transaction with the bankrupt as contained in his books, if it be necessary to enable him to answer fully and truthfully.

For the assignee, Mr. Niles.

DEFRAUDING CREDITORS.

In the Matter of Weld, Kneeland and Anderson.—This was a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy against the above debtors, on the ground of giving preferences, and hindering and delaying their creditors. The case was tried before a jury. From the evidence it appeared that the debtors, soon after their failure, executed a bill of sale of their stock and other assets to one Chester Bullock. This bill of sale purported on its face to be given for cash, but was in fact given on consideration that Bullock should assume the liabilities of the firm, and pay them off at the rate of twenty-seven and a half cents on the dollar in his own notes indorsed by one Fox, in from four to eight months. Some of the creditors agreed to the arrangement, but others did not. An instrument was then drawn up which was to be signed by each creditor before receiving this twenty-seven and a half per cent. by which he released the firm from all further liability. The evidence for the debtors was to the effect that there was no intent to defraud on their part. The Court held upon the facts, as matter of law, that the creditors were hindered and delayed, and preference given, and directed a verdict accordingly. Verdict for the creditors.

For the creditors, Mr. Wilcoxson; for the debtors, C. H. Smith.

FAILURE OF PROOF.

In the Matter of Charles E. Parker.—This was a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy against this debtor, preferred by the Bank of North America, on the ground that he has stopped payment of his commercial paper, and not resumed within the period mentioned in the act. The evidence showed that the debtor had negotiated a loan of the bank on the security of a note indorsed by him, and that both loan and note were still unpaid. Counsel for the petitioner, however, neglecting to produce evidence that the paper was commercial paper, the Court directed a verdict for the debtor.

For the creditor, Mr. Root; for the debtor, Mr. [illegible].

Before Judge Blatchford.

John N. Cushing et al. vs. John Laird the Younger.—This cause, which has been pending since September, 1865, grew out of the depredations of the rebel cruiser *Alabama*, and by it the libelants seek to recover from the respondent, as the builder and owner of the *Alabama*, the damages they have sustained by the destruction of the ship *Sonora*, Dec. 26, 1863. Process of foreign attachment having issued whereby the property of the respondent was attached, the garnishees moved to

[illegible] the attachment on the ground [illegible] was personally within the jurisdiction [illegible] Court in Admiralty causes [illegible] in the jurisdiction of the Court [illegible] obtaining jurisdiction over the person, and is, therefore, inapplicable to this case.

For the libelants it was urged in opposition that the process of foreign attachment as practiced in the present instance [illegible] was one familiar to the civil law [illegible] and the practice of the Admiralty [illegible]; and that in this country the question was res adjudicata, and, having been [illegible] by the Supreme Court, was no longer open for discussion.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision. [illegible] Messrs. Foster & Thomson and T. [illegible] in opposition. Hon. Caleb Cushing [illegible] Ward.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 16.

Before Judge Jones.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

In the case of Vincent vs. Damford, tried before Judge Jones, and already reported, the jury [illegible] brought in a sealed verdict in favor of [illegible] for $640.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 16.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

[illegible]

Adele Meyer vs. The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover [illegible] on an open policy of marine insurance, and to [illegible] with interest, the amount of insurance. It appears, as alleged by plaintiff, that she is the assignee and owner of eighteen boxes of indigo alleged to have been shipped on board the schooner *Dos Hermanos* on a voyage from La Union to Panama. Plaintiff claims that on the 28th of February, 1860, William Meyer & Co., as plaintiff's agents, made application to have indorsed on an open policy for $[illegible], held against defendants, an insurance [illegible] boxes of indigo, the value being fixed at $2,500, and that amount [illegible] by the amount of the policy. It is further claimed that the defendants agreed verbally to [illegible] such indorsement, covering the risk, on a voyage from La Union, in the Republic of Central America, to Panama via Realejo, and subsequently to be shipped by some other vessel from Aspinwall to New-York; that an indorsement was subsequently made, but [illegible] omitted to insert the words "via Realejo," this alleged mistake not being discovered by plaintiff until after [illegible]. Plaintiff therefore demands that the indorsement on the policy be reformed and corrected so as to conform to the contract as understood by the plaintiff's agents, and that she recover judgment for $2,500.

Defendant denies the ownership of the plaintiff; denies that any mistake occurred in the indorsement; denies that the goods were shipped as claimed by plaintiff; denies that the vessel was lost by any of the perils insured against, and claims that the vessel was old, rotten and unseaworthy. The chief point on which any conflict of testimony occurred was as to the seaworthiness of the vessel. There was testimony on behalf of defendant showing that the vessel was old, well worn and her timbers partially worm-eaten; but there was a conflict of evidence whether these defects existed to such an extent as to render her unseaworthy for the voyage. During the voyage, her captain found it necessary to put into the port of Daleo to shift cargo and repair a leak, and when two days out from that port the leak increased and the ship was finally abandoned and foundered. The Court charged the jury that if they found the vessel to be seaworthy when she entered on her voyage and that she pursued that voyage without unnecessary deviations, no subsequent unseaworthiness arising from a stress of weather will exonerate the insurers.

The jury promptly found in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the amount of loss with interest at $3,841 [illegible].

Wm. Choate for plaintiff; Wm. Tracy and John McDonald for defendant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

William Harding, the driver of a Broadway stage, was charged by Thomas Ryan with defrauding him of ninety cents. The complainant testified that he gave the accused a dollar bill, but that he was unable to procure the change. Justice Dowling said [illegible] to support, but that if any more [illegible] drivers were brought before him for [illegible] passengers he would send them to the Penitentiary [illegible] months.

Wallace Van Vechten, formerly of the navy, was accused of having embezzled $8 50 from the New-York News Company, while in the employ of the Company. He was remanded.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—NOV. 16.

Before Judge Bedford.

There were fourteen cases on the calendar, of which only a few were tried.

John Becker pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sentenced to six months in State Prison.

Francis Maguire, aged 16, pleaded guilty to having fired a pistol at the landlord of certain premises, in which a friend of his had resided. He was sent to the Catholic Reformatory Institution.

William Campbell was sent to the Catholic Reformatory, having pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having received goods under false pretences. The prisoner was [illegible], and his good character was testified to by several persons.

GRAND LARCENY.

Magnus Levy, a young man against whom conjointly with Samuel Straus a true bill had been found for grand larceny, was arraigned yesterday, singly, on [illegible] charge, having demanded a separate trial. The evidence adduced was to the effect that on the 11th September the prisoner applied at No. [illegible] Varick-place for a furnished room, which was rented to him at $[illegible] a week, and that he asked the housekeeper, Miss Pratt, for a book from the library, at the same time pointing to the closet where a quantity of wearing apparel and books were kept. She gave him a copy of Burns' works, and told him to take whatever book [illegible] wished, leaving the [illegible] for the purpose. The prisoner and Straus remained in the house up to [illegible] P. M., when they mysteriously disappeared, carrying with them their night keys, and without having paid their rent. Some days afterward it was found that there had been abstracted from the closet a black grenadine dress, black cloth sacque, an overcoat, shawl, and other articles, all valued at $[illegible]. Suspicion rested on the prisoner, who was shortly afterward arrested [illegible]. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to [illegible] years' imprisonment, the extreme penalty of the law.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible — stock sales listings]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible — stock sales listings]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible — stock sales listings]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible — stock sales listings]

TUESDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The Wall street markets were generally better to-day, although Money on call was quoted full 7 ℔ cent per annum. The Foreign Exchanges are firm at 109@109½ ℔ cent 60 days London, and $5.18¾ @5.18½ to the dollar on Paris. There is rather a better supply of transient bills on France than England, in proportion to the demand. The inquiry for Merchant paper, of short dates and prime signatures, has decidedly improved within the last few days, and the rates are more reasonable than for several weeks past. The quotations are 8@9 ℔ cent per annum on 60 days, and 10@12 ℔ cent on 90 days @ 4 months. The classification of names is very strict, but the fact that Money-lenders are better disposed to buy paper and to withdraw part of their means from demand loans for this purpose appears to be well established. The Gold Market changed but slightly from the last price of yesterday, 127⅛@127¼ ℔ cent. The speculation continues of an indifferent nature, notwithstanding the experiment about to be tried of renewing the system of daily clearings through the [illegible] Gold Exchange Bank. The proceedings of the Gold Room on the subject were reported in our last paper. The following sales of Gold were made by the Treasury Office to-day. The gross amount bid for was $3,295,000.

AWARDS OF GOLD NOV. 16.

Lee, Bliss & Co.		G. C. Magoun.	
$5,000	127.15	$30,000	127.16
[illegible]	127.08	[illegible]	127.08
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.		Gibson Beadleston & Co.	
15,000	127.15	25,000	127.08
S. Brush.		25,000	127.10
1,000	127.02	25,000	127.12
M. & H. Clarkson.		25,000	127.15
11,000	127.02	Roosevelt & Son.	
Trevor & Colgate.		10,000	127.10
100,000	127.05	F. Hayden.	
63,000	127.08	10,000	127.06
Cunningham & Mead.		J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
5,000	127.10	10,000	127.10
White, Morris & Co.		10,000	127.05
50,000	127.10	10,000	127.08
25,000	127.08	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
Hagen & Billings.		10,000	127.08
10,000	127.08	Buff, Timmerman & Co.	
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		50,000	127.06
		D. J. & E. S. Ely & Co.	
25,000	127.14	3,000	127.02
25,000	127.09	G. D. Arthur & Co.	
25,000	127.07	50,000	127.05
25,000	127.04	50,000	127.07
5,000	127.02	S. R. Jacobs.	
Pupke & Reid.		1,000	127.02
5,000	127.20	10,000	127.04
5,000	127.10	Reid, Leo & Content.	
5,000	127.08	50,000	127.08
10,000	127.05	50,000	127.10
Total	$1,000,000		

The Public Funds improved to 115¾ ℔ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867 and the other Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, rated in about the same proportion, the market being less bearish than for some weeks past and the disposition stronger to operate for better prices. The Treasury Office will take the whole $3,000,000, advertised to be purchased this week, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, in consequence of Thursday being a holiday.

The railway market further improved on the Vanderbilt New-York Roads, which sold up to 184 ℔ cent. for New-York Central and 160 for Hudson River. The two Stocks will be sold in their consolidated form in a few days, and separate from the Debt Certificates, which, while guaranteed to pay the same net dividends per annum, will no doubt have a price of their own. Transfers are already being made at the Union Trust Company into the new corporation of the "New-York Central and Hudson River Railway Company," and into the Consolidated Debt Certificates of the same Company. In addition to the rise of 3 ℔ cent. in New-York Central, there was a stronger feeling in Northwest Common Stock, and a fair demand for most of the Western lines, and some confidence is felt on the Street that the worst of the depression growing out of the panic at the close of September has been seen. The Winter traffic on the Roads and the December and February Dividends upon the important Capitals of the Chicago and North, and of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Companies, whatever these may be, must have an important influence upon the general market, although, at present, the Vanderbilt Stocks are looked to as likely to lead the list in any decided upward movement. The Southern State Bonds were lower on the North Carolina Specials. The 3 ℔ cent. rise of yesterday in Missouris was sustained, owing to the scarcity of the Bonds.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	115½	115¾
American Gold Coin	127¼	127¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	52¾	52¾
Old Tennessees	60½	60
North Carolina Bonds, new	30	27½
Old North Carolinas	47	47
New-York Central	181½	184¼
Reading Railway	96⅝	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅞	103⅞
Northwest Common	70¾	70¾
Northwest Preferred	86	86¾
Pacific Mail Company	55⅜	54⅝
St. Paul Preferred	88¾	88¾
St. Paul Common	68⅞	69⅞
Hudson River	157⅞	160⅞
Lake Shore	86	88¾
Erie	27⅞	27⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	24	24¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	117⅝	5-20 coup., n. iss., 1865	115⅞
6 ℔ ct. coup., 1881	117⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	[illegible]
5-20 reg., 1862	113	5-20 coup., 1868	115½
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝	10-40 registered	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	113	10-40 coupon	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅝	6s currency	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60¼	Rhode Island 6s	93
Tennessee 6s, n bonds	52	Alabama 5s	69
Georgia 6s	81	Alabama 8s	93
Georgia 7s, n. bonds	92	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1886	100
N. Carolina 6s	47	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina, n. bonds	27	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	103½
N. Car., Special Tax	20½	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	103½
S. Carolina, n. bonds	63½	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, 1872	100½
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1873	100½
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	86	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1873	100½
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1874	100½
La. 8s, Levee bonds	80	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1875	100
California 7s	122	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1877	100
Cal. 7s, large bonds	122	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1878	101
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Irving	115
Manhattan	144	Metropolitan	134
Merchants	128	Market	124
Mechanics	142	Nassau	110
Union	125	Continental	101½
America	146	St. Nicholas	115
Phenix	107½	Commonwealth	111
North River	95	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
National	115	Park	140
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf. & Merchants'	101
State of New-York	108	Central National	102
Commerce	121½	Fourth National	104
Broadway	275	Ninth National	114
Ocean	75	Tenth National	86
American Exchange	110	Oriental	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	118	Brs' & Brokers' As.	103½
Hanover	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible — railway mortgage bond bids]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

General balance yesterday	[illegible]
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, NOV. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, new	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	120½	120
Pennsylvania Central	55½	56½
Reading	48⅞	48⅞
Lehigh Valley	55¾	56¾
Catawissa Preferred	35½	36½
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28½
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

There has been more call for the First Mortgage Bonds of the several Pacific Railroad enterprises, including the Central Pacific Six ℔ Cents. at [illegible]; and the Western Pacific Sixes at [illegible] ℔ cent. and accrued interest in currency, the latter being the new loan, which Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the Western Pacific Company, brought into market less than a week ago, and which has met with a very encouraging sale, giving assurance of the early disposal of the whole issue of $2,500,000. The aggregate of the loan is less than a third of the estimated value of the property, on which it is a lien, and which is otherwise unincumbered. The Road was completed and placed in thorough working order early in September. In October it made a handsome traffic exhibit as regards both passengers and freight. It is the connecting link between the extreme Western terminus of the Great Central National Pacific Railroad route at Sacramento and the City of San Francisco. It runs through the most populous portion of California, traversing, in its course, the three great agricultural valleys of Sacramento, San Joaquin and Contra Costa. The first mortgage on this road is a thirty-year loan, the interest and principal of which are made payable, expressly in coin, at the City of New-York.

The Kansas Pacific Loan is being marketed at a satisfactory rate. It is a first mortgage on the great Pacific Railway, now in progress of construction from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and of which some 437 miles have already been put in successful operation.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad:

	1869.	1868.	Increase.
August	$50,278 51	$37,717 23	$12,561 28
September	84,364 28	48,257 64	36,106 64
Total	$134,642 79	$75,974 87	$58,677 92

Increase over 77 per cent.

The Atlantic and Gulf Railway runs from Savannah to Bainbridge, Ga. This increase in its earnings is an evidence of the increasing prosperity of the Southern States.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,890,927.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The railroad connecting Louisville and Nashville, Ky., is, with its branches, 367 miles in length. The cost of the road and equipment has been $15,[illegible]. Its bonded debt is but $[illegible]. Its stock pays eight per cent. dividends, and the Company has never failed to meet all liabilities at maturity.

The road has been in successful operation many years, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. The Income account for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1869, stands: Gross Earnings, $2,[illegible]; Expenses, $1,[illegible]; Net Earnings, $1,[illegible]. The INCREASED EARNINGS of July, August and September, 1869, over those of the corresponding months of 1868, were $[illegible].

To obtain funds for purchasing other lines, which will add largely to the value of its entire property, and to retire the present indebtedness of $2,[illegible] at maturity, the Company has executed a mortgage to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of the City of New-York, as Trustees, upon its entire lines of road, with all its rolling stock, property, franchise and income, to secure the prompt payment of its bonds for eight million dollars. These bonds are for one thousand dollars each, payable thirty years from 1st of April, 1868, and bear seven per cent. interest. The coupons are payable April and October, at the Bank of America, in New-York.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the present road, which has cost over Fifteen Million Dollars, and whose net earnings are now double the entire interest obligation it would assume.

The mortgage will be for an unusually small proportion of the value or income of the property, and we therefore unqualifiedly recommend these bonds to investors as in all respects a first-class security.

It is the purpose of the Company to issue, at present, only a small portion of its bonds secured under this mortgage, which we are now authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers, at ninety and accrued interest.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad at 85 per cent. and accrued interest. This road constitutes an important link in the Trunk Line, connecting the Southwest with the Northern States. It is doing a large and profitable business, and the mortgage under which these bonds are issued limited to $1,500,000 on 184 miles of road, which is but $[illegible] per mile. These facts prove them to be a perfectly safe and most inviting investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 14 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS. Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs.	5	Crude Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	2,371	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	25	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	127	Petroleum, Ref. bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	300	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	19,302	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	170,[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	41,019	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	3,[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	126,671	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	101,144	Oil, Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bushels	3,238	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	444	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]

[illegible] export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

By the steamship *City of* [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible]

By the steamship *Pennsylvania*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Hops, 30,[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible]

[illegible — commercial market reports: Ashes, Beeswax, Boots and Shoes, Bricks, Candles, Cement, Coal, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs, Dyes and Dyewoods, Feathers, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Flour and Meal, Fruit, Grain, Gunny Bags and Bagging, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Laths, Leather, Lime, Lumber, Metals, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Petroleum, Provisions, Rice, Salt, Seeds, Skins, Soap, Spices, Sugars, Tallow, Teas, Tobacco, Whalebone, Whisky, Wool, Freights]

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23⅜	24	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
Low Middling	24⅞	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week Ending Nov. 15, 1869.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
	None.	None.	None.
Previously reported	42,185	62,301	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, to date	42,185	62,301	[illegible]
Same time last year	46,380	67,587	775,[illegible]

Exports.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
For the week ending Nov. 15, 1869	160	....	12,[illegible]
Previously	17,[illegible]	129	[illegible]
From Jan. 1 to date	17,[illegible]	129	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

Whalebone stock: | | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Stock, Nov. 1 | 280,000 |
| Sales since, for export | 33,000 |
| Stock at date in first hands | 247,000 |
| Sales: For export, 4,000 pounds. | |
| Stock in speculators' hands | 27,000 |

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Coulter, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

The minutes of meeting held November eleven were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of property-owners on One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible]-street, between Second and Third avenues, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith—

Resolved, That permission be given to Maltby G. Lane, Richard H. Lane, William H. Colwell, William H. Payne, Charles B. Tooker, John Adriance, Jonathan Hasson, [illegible] McGuire and the Harlem Navigation Company, to pave One Hundred and [illegible]-street, between Second and Third avenues, in front of their own premises, with trap-block or granite-block, the same to be done at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of John Mowatt to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in digging a well. In connection therewith—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Mowatt for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full compensation for expenses incurred in sinking a well and erecting a pump in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, for the use of the public, particularly the scholars in Grammar School number forty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property-owners on East Forty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to have that portion of said street paved with Nicolson pavement. In connection therewith—

Resolved, That Forty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That Cornelius O'Grady be appointed a City Surveyor.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the resolution for paving Forty-second-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, with Nicolson pavement, approved by the Mayor October twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Seventh avenues, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Church of the Holy Innocents, on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase from Dr. John H. Griscom the copy of Rembrandt Peale's "Washington before Yorktown," now in his possession, representing Washington surrounded by Generals Lafayette, Hamilton, Knox, Lincoln and Rochambeau, giving orders to commence the intrenchment at Yorktown, Virginia, preparatory to the surrender at that place, which terminated favorably the struggle of the thirteen colonies for independence, the cost of said painting (original) not to exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Church of St. James, on the north side of Seventy-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Edwin H. Lawrence be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John J. Watson, who has failed to qualify.

Which was concurred in.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor in reference to the proper celebration of Evacuation Day, and transmitting an invitation from the Commandant of the First Division, New-York State National Guard, to the Common Council, to review said Division.

Which invitation was accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, requesting instructions as to the construction to be placed on the resolutions recently passed, to pave certain streets with Belgian and Stowe pavement.

Which was ordered on file.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Wednesday, seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James Monahan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, [illegible], Welch, Cuffin, Pinckney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregan, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—15.

The minutes of meetings held October twenty-eight, November one, four and eight, were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, flag walks be laid a space four feet wide through the center thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Hudson-street, from Desbrosses-street to Canal-street, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on north side of Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue, be flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of St. Stephen's Orphan Home, in Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor June eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to set curb and gutter stones, &c., in Ninety-third-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be amended by adding thereto after the words "where not already done," the words, "and said part of said street be regulated and graded."

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resolved, That Edwin H. Lawrence be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John J. Watson, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board the nature and terms of all leases of wharves and piers made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, with the names of all parties to whom said leases have been made and assigned.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To place gas lamps in front of Dominican Church, Lexington-avenue, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets; to place and light two gas lamps in front of First Baptist Church in Park-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; to place and light gas lamps on both sides of Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street; to place two gas lamps in front of Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue; to lay gas mains and light street lamps in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue; to place a free drinking hydrant on southeast corner of Seventy-third-street and First-avenue; to donate one hundred and forty dollars and ninety-nine cents to the congregation Shearith Israel; also, two hundred and sixteen dollars to the Lutheran St. John's Church in Christopher-street; also, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest, to the Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church; also, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-five cents to the Hedding Mission Church, and four hundred and forty dollars and fifty-five cents to the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church; to pave with Belgian pavement One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also, Thirty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, and Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; to pave with Nicolson pavement Howard-street, from Broadway to Centre; to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks on both sides One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution to appoint James Dickson a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Francis Murray, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Cavanagh for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to reimburse him for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman John Reilly—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Twentieth-street, from number four hundred and twenty-six to number four hundred and twenty-four, be flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Wednesday next, seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MALONEY, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

BARKER & TREALL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

GALLERY OF ART, NO. 8[illegible] BROADWAY.

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE, THE TWO GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTINGS BY HENDRICK F. SCHAEFELS and FERDINAND PAUWELS, the BATTLE OF THE BISCAYANS and BOCCACCIO AT THE COURT OF JANE THE FIRST OF NAPLES, together with the entire valuable collection of high-class pictures of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., will be sold on the EVENINGS OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 16th and 17th of November.

The above comprises about 150 of the most costly and elaborately finished examples of the most famous European and American artists that has heretofore been offered at auction, and will be peremptorily sold on the 16th and 17th insts., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Also, on the second evening, the 17th, the two superbly beautiful marble groups, Medora and Angelica, and Eliza Crossing the Ice. The entire collection on view day and evening until sale, with catalogues.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD SALE.—Large lot condemned provisions and clothing.—JOHN G. PERZEL & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, at inspection, provisions and clothing stores, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant,)

PROVISIONS, viz.—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, butter, desiccated potatoes, beans, molasses, bread bags, &c.

CLOTHING, viz.—Pea jackets, round jackets, cloth trowsers, satinet do., drawers, satinet flannel shooting, frocks, canvas duck nankin, calf shoes, kip do., boots, over and under shirts, socks, mattresses, blankets, caps, india-rubber shoes, straw hats, comforters, &c.

SMALL STORES, viz.—Soap, beeswax, thread, tape, ribbon, spool cotton, pocket handkerchiefs, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, buttons, combs, mustard, pepper, &c.

The stores can be examined the day before the sale by application at the store rooms Bureau Provisions and Clothing. For further particulars inquire of O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms Nos. 90 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—RECEIVER'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 90 Chambers and 77 Reade-st., OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising desks, books, racks, cane-seat, and office furniture; one chest, together with shipping lists and other books; also, three fine iron chests, made by Herring & Lilly. By order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

214 boxes Malaga Oranges.
100 boxes Malaga Lemons.
100 barrels Almeria Grapes.
100 kegs Almeria Grapes.
285 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
997 kegs Almeria Grapes, ex *Agamemnon*.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 16 and 17, sale of a fine PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising many valuable works in standard and miscellaneous literature; also many rare and scarce books. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.—Boston, Nov. 15, 1869.—Pursuant to a warrant for sale from the District Court for said district, I shall sell at public auction, at New-Bedford, in said district of Massachusetts, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the ship Robert L. Lane, her tackle, apparel and furniture, libelled in said Court by Charles L. Richards, et al., in a cause of bottomry, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. For inventory and further particulars apply to Wm. S. Cobb, Deputy United States Marshal, New-Bedford, Mass. GEO. L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal, Massachusetts District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 20 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 50c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—C. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 6, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.

Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.

CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES SUITABLE FOR EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS M'F'G. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1846.

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FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR any person wishing a first-class family establishment, consisting of a very fine black horse, sixteen hands high, and an almost new coupe Rockaway and two sets harness; will be sold reasonable, as the owner, a lady, is about going abroad. Can be seen at the stable, No. 123 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $[illegible]; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $[illegible], and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $[illegible]. Apply at private stable, No. [illegible] East 30th-st.

HORSES WINTERED.—I CAN TAKE [illegible] horses to winter, in comfortable stabling, with paddock for exercise, at my home near Sing Sing. THOMAS J. HAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 1[illegible].

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO BOARD for the Winter months on a farm a short distance from the City; terms moderate. Apply to ADAM G. LEACH, No. 41 Beaver-st.

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FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 28 East 40th-st., a first-class lady's saddle horse.

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st. and Irving-place. IL POLIUTO, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Lefranc, Reyan, Barili and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av. and 23d-st. FRA DIAVOLO, (English Opera.) Characters by Messrs. Bowler, Arnold, Mrs. C. R. Bernard and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th-st. HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near 5th-av. SECOND LOVE. Leading characters by Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Miss Ethel, Messrs. Clark and Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Mortimer, and Miss Eliza Newton. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE LOST SHILLING, IDIOT JACK, &c.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway and 30th-st. Afternoon—DARIUS DUTTON. Evening—ALADDIN. Large collection of animals and curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. 5th-av., corner 14th-st. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Baron WERTHER, the new Prussian Minister to France, was received by the Emperor at Compiègne yesterday, when expressions of a mutual desire for the maintenance of the present amicable relations were indulged in. The Emperor spoke particularly of the development of a good understanding between Prussia and the German Confederation on the one side and France on the other.

A new arrangement has been made about the removal of the late GEORGE PEABODY's remains to the United States. The British man-of-war *Monarch*, with the remains on board, will be joined at Spithead by the United States vessels assigned to that duty, and in company they will cross the Atlantic. It is likely that several French vessels will join the funeral squadron.

The initial festivities connected with the opening of the Suez Canal began on the 15th at Port Said. Eastern and European customs were strangely blended, the decorations and displays exhibiting the peculiarities of the East prominently. The absence of the Sultan will permit the Viceroy of Egypt to extend the hospitalities of the occasion to his guests in his own way. The procession of vessels through the canal will be led by *L'Aigle*, the steam yacht of the French Empress, on the 19th, when the canal will be formally opened.

The Bishop of Orleans has published a letter to his clergy deprecating the inopportune claim now made for the infallibility of the Pope, and accusing the ultra journals of inconsiderate haste in the matter. The Pope, it is said, writes to Archbishop MANNING that opportunities for explanation will be granted to Protestants outside the Ecumenical Council.

An amnesty has been granted to all political offenders in Italy.

The revolt in Dalmatia is reported ended and the country quiet.

The *Journal des Débats* of Paris, says Ex-Queen ISABELLA has definitively abdicated the Spanish throne. *La Temps* of Paris says that unless a victorious revolution or a *coup d'état* occurs, Spain will remain an irregular republic under the name of monarchy. The fate of the Republican prisoners is under consideration, and it is thought that they will be given the choice of joining the army in Cuba or banishment.

GENERAL.

The will of the late AMOS KENDALL was admitted to probate yesterday in Washington. It bequeaths $10,000 and lands in Arkansas to a grandson, his personal property to his four daughters, and empowers the executors to divide his real estate ($800,000) among his heirs.

The boiler explosion at Catskill Village on Monday morning was not so serious a calamity as at first reported. No lives have thus far been lost, although the condition of Mrs. BRANDOW, who sustained injuries in the head and may have to submit to amputation of one leg, is very critical. The boiler was thrown three hundred feet, falling in a creek. The damage done amounts to about $15,000.

During an entertainment in the Gaiety Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis., on Monday night, the scenery was set on fire by a kerosene lamp, which was shattered by the rapier of one of the actors in a fencing scene. The flames spread so rapidly that before the audience could escape the whole interior was in flames, and many were compelled to jump from the windows of the second story. The bodies of two persons have been discovered in the ruins, and it is supposed that others are still under the *débris*. Fifteen or twenty persons were badly injured.

The latest advices from the Winnipeg region represent Governor McDOUGALL encamped in Dakota, where he will await the operations of a party at Fort Garry, said to be favorable to him. The insurgents have established a provisional Government, similar to the Territorial Governments in the United States, with a Legislature, [illegible] voted a fund for school purposes. The Government, it is rumored, [illegible] to put down the opposition to pay, and will ask permission of the United States Government to move his forces through our Northwestern States.

General SPINNER's condition, according to a dispatch from Washington, had improved yesterday.

Colonel WILLIAM SMITH, Superintendent of several railroads, died in Dayton, Ohio, yesterday.

Advices from Newfoundland indicate that the recent elections in that island have resulted adversely to the advocates of the confederation of that Province with the Dominion of Canada.

A cotton factory in Spruce-street, near Schuylkill, Philadelphia, was burned on Monday night. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The Amendment was also ratified yesterday by both branches of the Alabama Legislature.

A Kingston, Ontario, dispatch says that Father McMAHON's allegations of ill treatment while a prisoner there, provoke indignation and expressions of regret that he has been released.

PRINCE & DRUMMOND's planing mill, at Lewiston, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with several dwellings near the mill. The loss of the mill owners is $[illegible].

EDWARD HEALEY, a grocer in South Boston, dashed out his wife's brains with an ax on Monday night. He was committed for trial yesterday.

A snow storm began at Washington yesterday morning at 11 o'clock which reached Philadelphia about 1:30 P. M.

LOCAL.

The third annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects is now in session at the rooms of the American Chapter, No. 9[illegible] Broadway. The preliminary meeting was held at 8 P. M. yesterday. The Convention will close its proceedings at 8 P. M. to-day. The closing address will be delivered by E. L. GODKIN, Esq., of this City.

Captain DEGROOT, the artist of the Vanderbilt Bronze, gave an entertainment to the members of the New-York Press at the Astor House, last evening, which was numerously attended. HORACE GREELEY presided, and speeches were made by the Chairman, by Captain DEGROOT, Mr. HALSTEAD, of Cincinnati; Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. DUGANNE and others.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered a lecture last evening at Steinway Hall on "The Question of the Future," during which he reviewed at considerable length the effects of the ballot-box, temperance, and the right of woman to vote.

A commission composed of Treasury officials arrived in this City on Wednesday last, for the purpose of making an investigation into the new national currency stamp in the possession of the American and National Bank Note Companies. The investigation was conducted in a very secret manner at the American Bank Note Company's office, but was finished on Saturday in a manner highly satisfactory to the Commission and to the Company. The investigation at the National Bank Note Company's office has not yet terminated.

It was well understood at the Custom House yesterday that the Collector has determined to nominate Mr. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS as Deputy Collector in the place of S. T. BLATCHFORD, who has virtually abandoned the position.

The Sixty-fifth Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society was celebrated last evening at their Hall. Rev. Dr. MORGAN delivered the address on the occasion. His subject was "Conservatism in its Relation to Progress."

JOHN MITCHELL lectured last night at the Cooper Institute for the benefit of Mrs. LARKIN, whose husband was one of the Fenians hanged at Manchester. The subject was "Henry Grattan and Smith O'Brien."

The Drawback Frauds.

The promise of the new Administration to ferret out, check and punish fraud in high places, is in a fair way of fulfillment. On Friday morning the examination in the case of the drawback frauds, which occurred under the last Administration, is to be resumed before Commissioner OSBORN. Enough progress has already been made, however, in the investigations of District-Attorney PIERREPONT and Collector GRINNELL, to show that these frauds, as we have already said, amount to nearly a million dollars, and implicate many persons, clerks, brokers, and revenue officers.

As usual with plots so fine spun and adroit as this, the clue to its unraveling was given by disappointed accomplices. The frauds began, apparently, with one SUMMERS, three or four years ago. His bogus claims of drawback were forwarded by dishonest Custom House clerks, and out of the proceeds he ran a course of dissipation soon closed by his death. Next on the scene appear the CALDWELLS, in 1866, who are said to have realized a quarter of a million out of their operations. Their accomplice was S. T. BLATCHFORD, a clerk in the Drawback Department in 1866, and a Deputy Collector in 1867 and 1868. To them succeeded WHEMSTER, WELLWOOD and others; and as BLATCHFORD had secured an appointment to another position, his successor, TREMIOTT, in like manner became the ally of the successors of the CALDWELLS in the fraud. Such was the chain of iniquitous proceedings; and connected with it, and more or less implicated by the testimony already published in our columns, are such names as S. W. GREEN, MULLIGAN, F. A. HOWARD, J. A. MOTT, H. A. DICKINSON, ALEX. GRANT, Jr., together with FREER, KOHN, S. F. RANDALL and others as already recorded.

Of course many of the guilty parties have already fled with their ill-gotten gains. RANDALL is in Cuba, it is said, with $60,000; FREER, the Washington claim agent, who helped the fraud at that end of the line, is in Europe, probably, with $240,000—more than his fair share; MOTT, a Government clerk in Washington, charged with complicity with WHEMSTER, is in California; WELLWOOD, bookkeeper for the CALDWELLS, turned informer and then fled, and is now in Canada; while BLATCHFORD, who lately took "French leave" at the Custom House, has not yet been apprehended. The wonder is that frauds so enormous, so audacious, extending over so long a period, and involving so many persons, could be so successfully prosecuted.

However, a brief explanation of the nature and operation of the drawback claim will somewhat diminish the surprise naturally connected with the present disclosures. A law of Congress, designed to help our trade, provides that, if articles manufactured, and on which a revenue tax has been paid, shall afterward be exported, the tax collected on them in the first instance shall be refunded to the exporter. This is the "drawback." The necessary certificates of export pass through a series of desks at the Custom House, as usual, to identify the articles, and, when each has affixed his name and initials, provided that the articles that goes out had really paid tax, a check for the amount [illegible] in Washington. The manner in which the frauds were effected will now be apparent. False certificates of exports were made out, and drawbacks were received on goods never exported. That is the pith of all the evidence in the case hitherto taken. The documentary proof which has come on already by the team from Washington, consists chiefly of false export certificates from the Custom House that the goods enumerated in drawback claims had been exported. But there was a wide-spread system of frauds connected with this fundamental one—such as the acceptance of spurious or worthless bonds from the conspirators, for which genuine bond certificates were furnished in return, and irregular affidavits from Notaries Public.

The final disclosures occurred in the way they might have been expected to occur. There was no "honor among thieves." While TREMIOTT, for example, is said to have made but $[illegible] out of his share in the transactions, FREER, the Washington claim agent, was not content, apparently, with much less than $200,000, and the CALDWELLS reaped the same sum. Those who were dissatisfied with their shares, or who had possibly a lingering sense of shame, informed against the others. The Government had already begun investigation into the suspected drawback frauds last Winter, and arrested KOHN, a clerk for the CALDWELLS, who was in due time indicted by the Grand Jury. Two months ago, KOHN made a clean breast, apparently, of his part of the transactions, "not being able to see why he should suffer while those who had made so much more money went free." How the case was subsequently worked up, HOWARD and KOHN testifying against MULLIGAN, KOHN against HOWARD, and so on, our readers already know. KOHN's testimony, on Monday, in the case of HOWARD, was that the names of BLATCHFORD and HOWARD both appeared on CALDWELL's books, and that the division of the proceeds on fraudulent claims was as follows:

"The party who produced the Revenue certificates received forty per cent. of the money derived from the fraudulent claims; CALDWELL kept forty per cent. for himself; the other twenty per cent. went for expenses; BLATCHFORD and HOWARD each ten per cent. for their services, the money being reckoned as expenses; a man named CHAS. F. SQUIRES procured the certificates."

HOWARD was then acting as a clerk in the Internal Revenue office at Washington, and was relied on for ferreting out the very frauds for alleged participation in which he is now under examination.

Such, in brief, is the opening of this extraordinary case of fraud, which is likely for many days to attract the attention of the mercantile world. If there is one feature more surprising than another in it, it is the boldness, and even recklessness, with which its operations were conducted. The business began, for example, with fraudulent operations in tobacco and petroleum. But when forged internal revenue certificates were found so easy to procure, some extraordinary claims for drawbacks were made—one on an enormous quantity of hypothecated petroleum oil, which, it was claimed, had been exported; another on a preposterous cargo of steam cars, and so on. Nothing was too extravagant.

That such a coil of intrigue was possible, and was only traced partially less than a year ago, is sufficient proof of the official mismanagement prevailing in public offices in 1866, 1867 and 1868. And, indeed, it is said that the original operators were led to devise their plans by the loose and easy way in which drawback claims were then obtained. However that may be, the zeal and skill with which this whole scheme has now been unearthed, is the best guarantee we can ask that a different system of conducting public business has been begun. While the disclosures will astound many by their magnitude, they will yet have the effect to warn other would-be evil-doers against similar attempts. It is probable that we have not yet got to the bottom of the story, and that other names will appear in connection with it, as the investigations go on.

Turret and Casemate.

Ever since the advent of the American monitor revolutionized modern naval warfare, English engineers have been busily endeavoring to devise something of their own to take its place. Hitherto, these attempts have, one after another, failed; and the nearest approaches to "superseding" the monitor have consisted in "borrowing" bodily certain characteristic parts—for example, the balanced rudder or the turret.

Now, however, in the Turkish armor-clad war vessel *Mogini Zafer*, lately built on the Thames, some of the English scientific journals think that their great object of search—a substitute for the monitor—has been found. It is rather cruel, therefore, for an American professional journal to take up the new prodigy, point by point, and demonstrate its inferiority to the famous model on which the American, Russian and Swedish iron-clad navies have been constructed.

The casemate ship, intended for the defence of the Bosphorus, and which has been constructed with the greatest care, has, at most, armor plates six inches thick; while our double-turreted monitors, in the same draught of water, will support side armor ten inches thick and turrets fifteen inches thick. The fixed casemate, which distinguishes this Turkish ship from our monitors, will only carry four of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's 12-ton rifled guns; our monitors can be mounted with four 24-ton guns—and, for that matter, the turret and carriage in the monitor can carry guns of any weight.

However, it is not only in offensive and defensive strength—in impregnability and battery-power—that our double-turreted monitors surpass the *Mogini Zafer*. The latter has, also, for its battery, a very limited horizontal range. It will be obvious to any one that by the well-known principle on which the monitor turret revolves, its four guns can be trained to any point in the horizon—each one of them sweeping a field of 170 degrees. On the other hand, the highest range of the four guns of the English-built ship is 80 degrees. And, taking this fact in connection with the difference in weight of metal in the battery, the professional journal demonstrates that the actual efficiency [illegible]. Of course the latter would fall, therefore, an easy prey to a double-turreted monitor. In addition, only one of the *Mogini Zafer's* guns can be pointed in the line of the ship's course. With the monitor, the entire field can be swept by all her guns, and all can fire in a direct line with her keel.

The question is therefore raised, why, in view of such facts, British constructors do not adopt the American, or monitor-turret system, in place of the fixed battery. The only conceivable reason is that they have been misled by erroneous accounts of the monitors, published during the war, when it was the interest of the enemies of the Union, both on this side of the ocean and the other, to lessen their prestige. In addition to this, some American writers, ignorant of the real facts, have disseminated almost equally erroneous opinions. One of the main objections to the monitor so assigned, was that "the joint between the turret and the deck cannot be made secure"—an assumption on theory wholly contrary to the historic fact.

We are perfectly content that this misapprehension should subsist. Our only purpose is to show that the monitor has not yet been "superseded" by the latest and most elaborate of the fixed casemate ships, and, at this rate, is not likely to be.

The Right Spirit.

The bitterness of spirit which stern conflict engendered is dying out among the Southern Republicans. In Alabama, as in Arkansas, the Governor has promulgated opinions which indicate the rapid growth of generous sentiment, and the prevalence of a disposition to obliterate as quickly as possible all that remains of proscription, whether in Federal or local legislation. Governor CLAYTON, in Arkansas, has informally but explicitly identified himself with the genuine peacemakers,—those who, having secured the essentials of an enduring reconstruction, are now ready to discard disabilities as an auxiliary of loyalty, and to cultivate cordial relations with all who accept the new order of things in good faith. More formally, Governor SMITH, in his message to the Alabama Legislature, has inculcated the same general ideas. His tone, the telegraph tells us, is "very conservative." He deprecates appeals for military interference in State affairs, and declares that the demands hitherto urged on that subject have been without justification. The people of the State he represents as peaceful, and its general progress as satisfactory.

Now, Governors CLAYTON and SMITH are "Radicals" of the first water. Their devotion to the Republican Party is second only to their devotion to the Union. They command the confidence of the great body of Republicans in their respective States, and their record entitles them to it. In giving utterance to liberal and conciliatory opinions, then, they cannot be suspected of lukewarmness in the cause with which they both are identified, nor can they be supposed to have diverged very widely from the main current of local Republican opinion. Time, and a better understanding of the grounds of difference, and the influence of returning prosperity, and the sense of common material interest, and the effect of a wise exercise of national authority under GRANT's Administration, have doubtless all contributed to the gratifying change.

The Reign of the Tite-Barnacles.

It is hard work to break down any system which politicians have found handy for purposes of corruption. We have not only to fight against the corruptors, but the corrupted, and the still more numerous class which is quite willing to be corrupted if any one will make it worth their while. But if the public can once be brought to a proper appreciation of the evils produced by a vicious institution, they may be relied upon to sweep it out of the way. We have long endeavored to secure a reform of the Judiciary in this State; and to superficial observers it might have seemed that our labor was lost. But the very heavy vote—it may turn out to be a majority—for the Judiciary Article recently submitted to the people, shows that the public mind is always open to the reception of truth. For this reason we gladly welcome any new effort to arouse the whole country to the importance of remodelling the civil service. We may have to toil on for some time yet, but "constant dropping wears away a stone," and we shall certainly win in the end. It is impossible that people can go on reading Mr. JENCKES' statements and arguments, or articles like those of Mr. ADAMS in the *North American Review*, and of Mr. PARTON in the new number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, or the essay of Mr. G. W. CURTIS at the Social Science Congress, without being stirred to rid the country of one of the greatest scandals associated with it, at home or abroad.

The civil service is a dishonest blunder from beginning to end. When we have a good man in any post we very rarely allow him to remain there long. We either transfer him to some appointment for which he is not fitted, and in which his special abilities are utterly thrown away, or we get rid of him altogether, and put a worthless, incompetent, unprincipled office-seeker in his place. People go to members of Congress and demand appointments as a matter of right. The same plan is sometimes tried in England. A voter goes to a member of Parliament, and says: "I was on your Committee at the last election, and, as you know, I had a good deal to do with your success. Now I want to get my son into a Government office." But the member cannot help such a man, if he would. The Prime Minister himself could not put any one into a public office, although he might give him an appointment outside of it. All he can say to the applicant is: "If your son possesses the qualifications exacted by the particular office you wish him to enter, he will be able to pass the competitive examination, and that is the only door open to you, me, or anybody else." The son of a lord must pass just the same examination as the son of a shoemaker. People who wish their children to enter the civil service, have them trained at school especially for it, and if afterward they fail to pass the examination, they know that it is useless to [illegible] some other occupation for [illegible]. But in this country the member of Congress badgers the head of a Department until he gets places for as many of his friends as he is anxious to oblige.

Of course we lose all the good men and get all the bad by this process. You cannot induce first-class men to go begging round among members of Congress for an appointment. The persons who are ready for that kind of work are the very ones whom the Government ought not to employ at any price. The Government, to begin with, does not pay enough to compensate able men, who have no private means, for devoting the whole of their time to the service of the country. The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gave up a lucrative practice at the Maryland Bar in order to accept the post offered him by the Government. His habits were moderate, but he died in a destitute condition. "When I was in Washington last Winter," says Mr. PARTON, "the daughters of the late Chief Justice were earning a scanty, precarious livelihood by copying documents in one of the public offices at eight cents per hundred words." Another member of the Supreme Court was last Winter paying the whole of his salary for the board of himself and his wife. It took all the ex-Attorney-General's salary to pay his rent. We all know what happens when men of an inferior type are placed in this predicament. They eke out their salaries by taking bribes, by plundering the public, by defrauding the Government—and they persuade themselves that they are justified in so doing because the Government is trying to cheat them by taking their time without paying for it.

The perpetual scramble for place is demoralizing the public mind, and impeding the business of Government in every direction. It is all very well to recommend people to go out to the wilderness and work. Why should they toil for bread when by scheming and intriguing they may obtain an "office?" Of course a large proportion must fail. But they never give up hope. They would rather dog the heels of a member of Congress, or haunt the precincts of the White House, for a year together, than do a day's hard labor. Once let it be understood that a proof of competency will be required from every man before he can obtain office, and all this dirty work will come to an end—at least so far as the civil service is concerned. For this reason we recommend, as we have done before, the institution of a system of competitive examinations. What can be fairer? The best man will win in the larger number of cases. A higher standard of honor would prevail in the new service, and that alone would go far toward extinguishing corruption. In England the plan has answered to perfection, and it has been extended to India with the very best results. Once, valuable appointments in the Indian civil service were in the gift of a few families. Now the poorest boy in Great Britain is eligible to compete for them—and what is more, the poorest boys often get them. It is not an untried experiment which we urge upon the public attention. It has produced an efficient civil service in every country where it has been adopted. Why should we hesitate to ascertain the qualifications of our public servants before engaging them, and afterward to remunerate them at a fair rate? It is the only way of getting the work of the nation well and honestly done.

The Irish Land System and its Proposed Reform.

While the large number of speeches and essays which have been uttered and written in England upon the Irish land question do not suggest any very clear method of its settlement, they do prove that no time is to be lost in giving this one more installment of justice to Ireland. The grievances which are complained of are, however, acknowledged, which is one difficulty disposed of. The objects in view are to procure some certainty of occupation for the tenant, where at present there is none, and to do away with that long catalogue of evils which have followed in the train of absenteeism and an oppressive system of land tenure. And there is a pretty general agreement that these reforms, however arrived at, must be sufficient to satisfy all but the most violent advocate of a repeal of the union.

There can be no doubt that nothing less than radical changes in the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland will answer the purpose of quieting disaffection. There is a sort of natural justice in the demand that the small farmer shall be undisturbed by the owner of his land, so long as he fulfills the duties of a tenant. And the possibility that, for holding some political opinion adverse to that of this owner, or because improvements had increased the value of the farm, he may be evicted, is a gross and palpable wrong which must cease. The fact, moreover, that the landowner, some titled man, perhaps, never visits his property, but intrusts its management to the hands of an unwatched agent, is favorable to all kinds of tyranny and corruption. These all need remedy, but the question is what? Mr. CAIRD has attempted to supply it by a proposed measure, which contains several new features. One of these is an entire reversal of the practice of eviction. At present the course of the agent is, in a very large proportion of cases, most arbitrary and cruel. It is simply an order to vacate the house or hut at once, and forcible expulsion in case of refusal to comply with all speed. It is proposed to substitute for this barbarity the giving of formal notice, not merely verbal but by service, and by publication in the *Gazette* and widely circulated papers. By this method fair time would be secured to the tenant in which to make his arrangements, and the public as well as the absentee proprietor might learn something of what is going on upon the latter's estate. Mr. CAIRD suggests twenty-one-year leases as the principal basis of tenure. This is open to great objections, coupled as it is with the reversion to the owner of all improvements at the end of that time. While ostensibly but an effort to secure the interests of the landlord, this plan proposes the imposition of a condition which, though it does not become apparently realizable until the end of the term, is a deterring influence against improvements throughout its duration. Another proposition is scarcely less unserviceable—that of compelling owners who wish to evict to give a five years' lease before they can do so,—for that is only prolonging the wretchedness of the tenant, and postponing for a time his, perhaps, inevitable ruin.

Fixity of tenure is the remedy suggested by some other writers on the subject; that is, that the tenant shall remain in possession so long as he pleases and pays his rent. If, however, at any time the owner wish to resume possession, he shall buy the tenant out, upon the valuation of some local authority, based upon the cost of improvements and damages for disturbance. But neither of these plans appears to meet the case. What is wanted is that the Irish tenant-farmers be given facilities for acquiring land in their own right. The desire for such acquisition is both natural and just. It is as strongly felt in England as in Ireland. The United States has, by its homestead laws, made provision to satisfy it, and agrarian outrages are therefore unknown. Not that the proprietors of large estates are to be despoiled of their possessions; but if those of them who are merely absent pensioners, and whose neglect is responsible for much of the evils complained of, are called upon to sell to the Government, which, in its turn, may sell on easy terms to the occupiers, they, least of all, need feel no surprise. One thing is certain—the same bold and far-seeing policy which was applied to the Irish Church question must also be resorted to in that of the land. It is not only Irish prosperity which must be promoted, but pacification which must be striven for.

There can be no doubt that the honors paid to the remains of Mr. PEABODY are in part intended as a compliment to this country. Her Majesty's steamer *Monarch* will bring the body to these shores, in company with some vessels from the French fleet, and a detachment of American ships from the Mediterranean Squadron. The differences of opinion which have existed between these nations ought not to render us insensible to the homage now paid to us, or to the good feeling which prompts so many tributes of affection and admiration for a man who was almost universally regarded as a representative American, in his charity of heart, his sympathy for the poor, and his sincere desire to render the world happier and better than he found it.

At this time of the year the human constitution is put to a pretty severe trial in this country. It is not the weather which is our enemy so much as the means we employ for "dodging" the weather. The heater, although a good thing in moderation, is very often turned into an effective arrangement for making young people "delicate," for rendering the old feeble and infirm, and for giving everybody severe colds. People eat and sleep in an atmosphere artificially heated to between 80° and 90°. The degree of heat, and the constant changes to which it exposes us, are not the only evils. The air is vitiated by the heater, and when the temperature is raised to an extreme point, as it is in many of our stores and dwelling houses, it is impossible for any human lungs to breathe it without sustaining injury. To bring up children in such an atmosphere is simply to weaken them for life. Some people have so demoralized their vital system as to be scarcely able to live a yard away from the heater. There is a well-known dry goods store in this City where the thermometer would nearly always register 75° of heat. Is it any wonder that people complain of headaches after being in there half an hour or so?

The streets of this City have seldom been in a dirtier condition than at present—and that is saying a good deal. Broadway, which, according to contract, is to be swept every night, has not been thoroughly swept for a month; and as for the other "main thoroughfares," which the contract requires shall be cleaned once a day, they are never cleaned at all. The present street cleaning contractor is JOHN L. BROWN, and the City pays him $[illegible],000 per annum, or about $[illegible],000 for every day in which the weather will permit him to do work under the contract. How is he earning his money? Who audits his bills? Will the Street-cleaning Commission do the public the favor to look into the matter? But first let them take a ride around the City and look at the streets.

No doubt the reception given to the Prussian ambassador by the Emperor NAPOLEON, at Compiègne, conflicts, at first sight, with the reported alliance of France, Russia and Austria. But NAPOLEON is in the habit of following Commodore VANDERBILT's principle—tell no one your plans until you have accomplished them. He is said to have assured Baron WERTHER that he much wished the development of a good understanding between Prussia, the German Confederation, and France. Very likely; but he may have peculiar ideas about the best way of arriving at such an understanding. There is at least one person in Prussia who is not likely to be thrown off his guard by fine words—Count BISMARCK, and he has hitherto proved himself to be fully a match for NAPOLEON.

In his speech, delivered in Albany immediately after election, Governor HOFFMAN said:

"We propose to give to the people of the State of New-York, all over, the right of self-government. We propose to abolish all laws that infringe upon the rights of localities—to secure to them the right to govern themselves. We propose to make the State of New-York, and the Government in all branches, thoroughly Democratic."

Governor HOFFMAN, as is well known, is simply a creature of the Tammany Ring in this City. They made him all he is, and he has not yet shown that he dares do anything contrary to their wishes. One of the chiefs, if not the chief, of this Ring is WM. M. TWEED, and the kind of "self-government" that prevails where they have sway is well illustrated in the following, which we take from a morning paper, and which furnishes the best commentary that can be made on the Governor's speech:

"A delegation from the Seventh Ward yesterday presented the Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED a petition, signed by 3,600 taxpayers of the ward, humbly begging for the nomination of Mr. RICHARD WALTERS to a seat in the Board of Aldermen. It is to be hoped that Mr. TWEED may respect the wishes of the people in this instance."

To make a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and so connect the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, is one thing; to render the Red Sea easy of navigation is another. At present the most careful seamanship cannot securely guard vessels against accidents. The sea is full of coral reefs and shoals. Only the other day we reported the loss of a steamer larger than the *Scotia* in this perilous highway. When the road becomes crowded we may look for a much larger proportion of accidents. It is seven or eight days' steaming between Suez and Aden, and during the whole of that time the Captain of the "Peninsular and Oriental" steamer—the line which plies between England and India—is scarcely ever off the deck, and never takes off his clothes. And yet with all this vigilance three of these steamers have been lost within a very few years. It is proposed, we believe, that the Red Sea should be beaconed and buoyed at the expense of England and France. It would be a noble work, and it is impossible to doubt that some hundreds of lives would be saved by it. To the ordinary passenger the discomforts of a Red Sea passage—the fearful heat, the intolerable tension of the air, the gloom and depression produced by all the surrounding circumstances—are quite enough to face without the prospect of shipwreck and death being added.

By the time it comes to be considered that the boy or man who carries a pistol in such a City as this, carries also the heart of a coward within his breast, it is possible that the custom will die out. It is all nonsense for the ordinary run of people to pretend that a pistol in their pocket is necessary for their protection. No doubt many persons have duties to perform which render it almost necessary that they should go armed, but every boy now thinks that it is the "proper thing" to have a "Derringer" in his waistband, when the rod is really what would do him good. It is half a pity that JEM MACE cannot teach these twopenny swashbucklers that it is possible to defend oneself against any fair odds without using the weapon of the midnight assassin. We are not the advocates of prize fighting, but the pugilist, at his worst, is a less heinous offender than that miserable assassin JACKSON, Deputy Sheriff, who shot an old and defenceless man while his back was turned, and who now vainly hopes that his crime will be forgotten by the Press and the public. Every man who carries a pistol, except for well-defined objects of self-defence, is actually a coward and potentially a murderer. Consequently, the law ought to take his pistol from him, and give him a taste of the prison cell into the bargain.

Without accepting literally the Chicago dispatch purporting to represent the quandary in which the new Canadian Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory finds himself, there seems to be a sufficient basis of fact to indicate one prolific source of trouble which the Dominion Government cannot hope altogether to avert. The Indians and halfbreeds were content with the sway of the great fur monopoly; its policy suited their ends; its operations comported with their convenience and profit. By introducing organized authority of another character, and inaugurating a policy which appropriates the hunting grounds for purposes of settlement, the Dominion appears to array itself against the Indian and half-breed population, who are not likely to surrender their vast domain without a struggle. In the nature of things, they will sooner or later give trouble to the Canadian officials, who, isolated and helpless, have not a very pleasant prospect before them. The only succor they can receive from Canada must proceed through United States territory or not at all; and even if permission be granted by the Washington Administration, it is quite certain that any force which the Dominion can send will be utterly unequal to the emergency. Of course, finally, civilization and government will prove more than a match for the Indians. But we look for a series of difficulties akin to those with which the settlers upon our own frontier are painfully familiar,—with this difference, that the Canadian Government will be less able to cope with the danger, because separated from it by a wilderness of rock, river and forest, extending many hundreds of miles, without facilities of any description. Governor McDOUGALL has before him a time of severe trial; and those who go to join and succor him, whether soldiers or settlers, will have a hard road to travel.

The courageous directness of Mr. BENNETT gives him already the advantage over Mr. ASHBURY in the matter of the yacht challenge. Where there is a will there is a way in such controversies, and we do not well see how the latter gentleman can refuse the offer of the owner of the *Dauntless*, which is a very simple one, and may also be called a sublime one. It is not so terrible, perhaps, as the challenge of the old grognard who once invited his adversary to sit with him on a kilderkin of gunpowder, each man with his lucifer match; but that rush over the Atlantic in the time of the equinox, when "the lion, March, is on the seas," is confessedly something to stagger any yachtsman of the old school. It may seem too continental for the British imagination, which would probably find a home course around the Channel Islands far more agreeable.

At the women's right meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music some very ladylike and applauded arguments were used. Mrs. STONE said, in her own persuasive way, that when a woman with the suffrage wanted her husband to vote as she wished, she would put on the table all the dainties she knew he liked. There were cheers at this—coming no doubt from some gentlemen who liked the idea. The same speaker also suggested the innovation of ornamenting the polling booths with flower vases—another very attractive idea; better certainly than the notion of those late Brooklyn grog bottles we have heard of. Another lady laughed at the women who assented to all their husbands said, calling them "models of concession." This was very much applauded, and the models will of course begin henceforward to take it to heart for the benefit of all concerned.

Railroad accidents, caused by the carelessness of switchmen, have been so common that they fail to attract more than a momentary attention from the public. One of these men misplaces a switch, a train is thrown from the track, somebody is killed, the Coroner censures the culprit, and there the matter ends. Nobody ever heard of a conviction in these cases, and the result is that men are encouraged to neglect their duties at the peril of human life. This farce of censuring has just been repeated in the case of the Harlem Railroad accident of the 11th inst.—the switchman and the company both being held to liability. Who believes that they will be indicted and punished?

It is gratifying to note the evidence of prosperity among the people of South Carolina. During the past year they have paid over two and a half million dollars into the Internal Revenue Department, besides a million dollars State taxes, while their debt has been so far reduced that it amounts to but one-sixth of that of North Carolina. This cheering exhibit is due mainly to the abundance of the rice and cotton crops of the past year, the value of which will reach, if it does not exceed, twenty-five million dollars. It is not to be forgotten, however, that something is due to the moderation which has characterized the legislation of the State, for without this the inclinations of

[illegible] would have been something to support the financial position of the Government. In this case reconstruction is justified by its fruits.

The prospect for the early ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment is encouraging. Yesterday both branches of the Alabama Legislature ratified it by large majorities, and the House of Representatives of Tennessee took similar action, the vote being 57 yeas and 12 nays. There has been some doubt respecting the action of Tennessee, and it is gratifying to be thus assured that the pledges given before the State election are to be fulfilled. We published in September a statement showing that at that time nineteen States had ratified the Amendment. Since that date Vermont and Virginia have recorded their votes in its favor. These, with Alabama, make twenty-two States which have indorsed the Amendment; six more are required to make the ratification complete. It is safe to bound upon Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas as sure votes in favor of the Amendment, thus completely ratifying it, with one State to spare.

The disabled veterans of the war are to be benefited by the proceeds of Miss OLIVE LOGAN'S lecture on "Girls," at Steinway Hall, this evening. Apart from the interest attaching to the lecture itself, and the popularity enjoyed by the lecturer, the excellent purpose which is to be promoted should attract a full audience.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"LONDON" AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

The second performance of the new sensational drama of "London; or, Lights and Shadows of the Great City," was enjoyed at the French Theatre, last evening, by a numerous audience. The work, in spite of a complication of incidents, is an interesting one, and its purity of tone gives it a value distinct from recent pieces of a similar order. We shall not undertake to recount here the story of "London," upon which rests an acting play in the fullest sense of the term. The misfortunes of the principal persons figuring in it are abundant enough to enlist sympathy were they even less forcibly illustrated than they are, and comic element is sufficiently strong to relieve the darkness of a great portion of the picture. It would be to little purpose to write at length of the actors, most of whom are well known and esteemed. Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, who embodies *Miss Hawes*, is recognized as a beautiful, experienced and, better than all, painstaking actress. Mr. F. C. BANGS, who personates *Harold Forrester*, will be remembered for his very impressive acting in "Patrie," and can be referred to in this connection as endowing the rather thankless part he takes with as much chivalry as it will bear, and with a sufficiency of it to make it a creditable and an agreeable performance. Mr. LEWIS BAKER, a comedian of genuine merit, personates *Ralph Horne*, an aged but not a venerable being, whose wickedness would elicit each reproval as might enable the authors to dispense with any other villains. Finally, Mr. EGINTON and Mr. PARSLOE, Jr., assume the other *rôles*, and contribute, the former a well-studied embodiment, and the latter a sketch of the traditional *gamin* with which past acquaintance with the actor has made local playgoers familiar. It is not, however, the acting of these persons that gives "London" its weightiest claim to public attention. The scenery of the drama, concerning the excellence of which lively anticipation had been excited, is its most magnetic quality, and deserves all the praise that from the outset has been demanded for it. It was painted in London, and expressly for this play. The scenes are not meaningless combinations of canvas and bright colors, but truthful, substantial, and skillfully executed views of the English metropolis, all appropriate, too, to the tale the artists nightly unfold. London Bridge, with distant views of the Tower, is the opening picture. Temple Bar is next seen, and afterward reproductions of the Charing Cross Railway Depot, of the Old Bailey Criminal Court, and of London Docks, with a dozen other panoramic tableaux, are shown. Some of the pictures are flats, only lowered after the European fashion, which, we are happy to note, permits a constantly-recurring exhibition of soldiers' arms and carpenters' shoulders; but a few are bona fide acts of the most massive kind. The Charing Cross Railway Depot is one of the best of the latter, and has certainly never been surpassed in accuracy and effect, while the one representing the City of London docks is superior to it, and for high fidelity, deceptive power and richness of coloring, is quite unequaled. It would be a not ungrateful task, in dealing with this scenery, to trace the points of difference between the European methods of scenic art and those in use here, and to indicate improvements in do so is likely to be offered in some time hence than is afforded by the bringing out of Messrs. LESLIE and CLARKE'S play at the house now under the management of Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE. The limitations of this article, however, forbid its prosecution, and meanwhile we can but suggest a visit to "London," which, we answer for it, will have entertaining and instructive results. The work is to be repeated each evening until further advices, and also, we see, at a special Thanksgiving Day *matinée*.

One Historic Question.

It is has been a matter of surprise that so many of the great Midland Counties of New-York have remained for a whole generation since the introduction of railways in this State without proper facilities to trade and travel. It is gratifying to know that their wants are soon to be amply supplied. The fact is of almost if not quite equal importance to the City of New-York. These counties are among the richest and most productive in point of agriculture and dairy produce, on the State. They are grazing counties as well, and it is safe to say that the direct and greatly improved intercourse with our markets, which a railway of their own will soon secure, will add from twenty to twenty-five per cent. to the daily supplies of milk, butter, cheese, &c., now afforded by other lines of local traffic of this nature, and on the Harlem, Erie, and the New-Jersey roads now affords. Adds, therefore, from the consideration of a direct through route from the City of New-York to Lake Ontario, as Oswego and its lateral connections with Lake Erie, via Auburn, and with the St. Lawrence *via* Camden, in Oneida County, on the Ogdensburg Road, the New Midland Counties Railway is an enterprise of the very highest importance, as we believe it will prove one of profit, to the local and domestic interests, and comfort of those counties themselves, and to the prosperity and dignity of this City.

The New-York and Oswego Midland Railway Corporation, which has undertaken this good work, is as active as well as able scheme, and its success in point of Capital Stock paid up and skillfully applied to the building of the road, also for, such as to make the foundation and credit of the 7 P cent. Mortgage Bonds—Principal and interest made payable in Gold coin—of the most reliable character. The Bonds are on the market through the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Gardner Greene & Co., Mr. Geyzer himself, and Messrs. A. A. Low and Delos De Wolf being the Trustees. The local subscriptions have been contributed to the amount of $4,000,000 by the counties and towns through which the line passes, in the shape of 7 P cent. Bonds, which, being made by the Legislature free of all taxation, have found ready sale without detriment at home.

A charter has been secured from New-Jersey to make the connection with this City direct, from Jersey City to Sterling, and thence through Warwick, Goshen and Middletown, in Orange County, to and through the County of Sullivan, with a side branch to Ellenville, in Ulster County, and thence through Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland, Onondaga, Cayuga, Madison, Oneida and Oswego.

The rate of carriage is strictly limited by law to 2½ cts per mile. The pamphlet and map furnished by the Bankers of the Company afford every information of the rapid progress of the street and its direction and local and through connections. In common with our neighbors of the City Press, we feel free to commend the success of the negotiation undertaken by Messrs. Greene, as well as the score of what our merchants and property holders owe to themselves, in the way of promoting this object, to say nothing of their public duties, as for the intrinsic soundness of the security.

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ARRIVAL IN THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, which left Liverpool, Nov. 4, and Queenstown, Nov. 7, passed the Sandy Hook yesterday. Her advices and passengers are given elsewhere as hereto by the Cunard Line.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Plot Against the Emperor's Life—The Ministerial Crisis—The Paris Exposition—The Mexican Ex-Emperor—Mr. Washburne's Salary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 3.

The cable will have probably transmitted to New-York, ere this reaches you, the rumor of the discovery of a plot against the Emperor's life. When the Police get hold of anything that can be magnified into the semblance of a conspiracy, you may be sure that it loses nothing in the carriage, even though the distance be only from Compiègne to Paris. As the first account of the affair is that which has, no doubt, reached you, let me reduce it to its proper proportions by giving you the facts. In the first place, there is not the slightest evidence that there was anything of a plot in question, and I think it will be even difficult to make out that there was any design on the part of the individual arrested to harm His Majesty at all. The facts are simply these: About 9 o'clock in the evening a Zouave who was stationed as a sentry on the terrace of the gardens, detected a man stealing toward the palace under cover of the trees. He challenged him, and finding that he could not give the password, arrested him. On being questioned, he stated that his name was PHILIPPE, and that he had come from Compiègne to kill the Emperor. He allowed himself to be passively conducted to the Police Station, and, on being examined by the Inspector, his replies were found to be so incoherent that he was at once set down as insane. This impression was still further confirmed by the fact that he had neither arms nor papers of any kind on his person. On Monday he was subjected to another interrogatory by M. EMY, the Procureur Impérial, and M. SCOTTO, a Judge d'Instruction. Nothing has transpired regarding the result of this second examination, and the man still continues in prison. It is hardly to be supposed from what I have stated to you that anything can be made out of the affair to damage the political opponents of the Government. Even the "irreconcilables" would not be likely to resort to such clumsy means to accomplish their ends.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

We are passing through all the turmoil and excitement of another electioneering canvass, and that almost on the eve of the meeting of the Legislative Body, which takes place on the 20th of this month. In fact the second ballot, for there will unquestionably be one, will extend even beyond it. The Government is greatly blamed for this unfortunate arrangement, for nothing can be more ill-judged than to have the newly elected Deputies pass fresh from the excitement of the contest into the hall of the Legislature. It would seem almost as if it was courting a conflict. The thing, however, is fixed and cannot now be remedied. As to the candidates in the Paris circumscriptions a few details about them may be interesting to your readers. In the first circumscription only two candidates have as yet formally presented themselves, namely, M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, the editor of the *Lanterne*, and M. THIERS, brother of the Government Deputy and editor of the *Peuple Français*. ROCHEFORT is to be in town to-night to prosecute his canvass. There are two other candidates *en petto*—M. LAURIER, the advocate and great friend of M. GAMBETTA, and M. CANTAGREL, the socialist. The two latter have not as yet published their addresses. In the third circumscription the only candidates who have as yet put forth their professions of faith, are Dr. TONY MOILIN, the socialist, and M. DURIER, of the *Siècle*. These two, and M. LAVRESTREDE, of the *Rappel*, are all pretty much of the same stripe. There is some talk of M. BUISSON, of the *Avenir National*, and M. POUYER QUERTIER, the protectionist, for the same circumscription. Delegates were sent to M. LEDRU ROLLIN, in London, to offer him the nomination, but he declined taking the qualifying oath. In the fourth circumscription the candidates are M. ALLOU, formerly *bâtonnier* of the order of advocates, a moderate Democrat; M. ARTHUR PICARD, brother of M. BERNST PICARD; M. GLAIS-BIZOIN, the oratorical wasp of the Opposition; M. DE GASTE, an importation from Brest; M. HENRI DIDIER, formerly a representative of the people, and M. LOUIS SIMONIN, the lecturer, traveler and journalist, whose publications on the United States are imbued with the true Republican spirit. In the eighth circumscription the candidates, M. BEAURAUD ARAGO, former Commissary of the Republic at Lyons; M. HERALD, a member of the Council of State, but an earnest Liberal; M. LAVERTUJON, editor of the *Gironde*, one of the ablest of the Democratic organs in the south of France; M. GEYS, formerly deported to Noukavva, and M. LAGHAUD, one of the ablest advocates of France, but supported by the Government.

THE EX-EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

I find in one of the Brussels journals some interesting details regarding the condition of the unfortunate widow of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN. She still resides at the chateau of Tervueren, and is closely watched in the long walks that she is in the habit of taking in the park, as she has several times endeavored to deceive the vigilance of her keepers. This constant supervision annoys her greatly, and she sometimes breaks out into violent fits of passion. She passes a considerable portion of her time in the telegraph office at Tervueren, and is continually sending telegrams to the various European Sovereigns to complain of the restraint in which she is kept. These dispatches are sent off in her presence to the chief of the Brussels, and she will not quit the office until she receives the answer.

One of the most curious features of the mental condition of the unfortunate Princess is her peculiarity of refusing to sit down at table to take her meals. The officer on duty, who generally dines with her, is obliged to eat on the corner of the chimney-piece, and she herself will only eat from a dish when some one has tasted it in her presence. Her fixed idea is that people are always trying to poison her. She passes agitated nights, and it is only toward morning that she obtains a few hours peaceful sleep. But for the energy of her organization she would never be able to resist the fatigue consequent upon the feverish excitement under which she is always laboring.

MR. WASHBURNE'S SALARY.

I called upon the Minister this morning and found Mr. very much annoyed at the statements which had found their way into the New-York journals regarding an alleged application that had been made by him to the State Department for an increase of salary. The report had got into some of the Paris newspapers, which, of course, did not contribute to mend the matter. Mr. WASHBURNE authorizes me to say that he never made any application for an addition to his salary nor did he desire to do so. The amount allowed him was sufficient for all his wants. What he did apply to the Department for, and this had no doubt given rise to the rumor in question, was a small addition to the sum allowed for office rent. The increase in the amount of business transacted at the Légation, and the insufficiency of the present office accommodation, justified him in asking the Department to grant it additional space. As the Légation was at a distance from his private residence, and personally he would not benefit by it more than any of the other gentlemen connected with the Embassy, he thought it rather hard that he should be accused of trying to advance his own interests, when in reality he was consulting only the public accommodation. I think it but due to Mr. WASHBURNE that I should forward you this explanation, although I see that you have in a measure anticipated it, by a statement of your own.

MR. WASHBURNE'S FIRST RECEPTION.

On Wednesday evening the Minister gave his first reception at his new residence in the Avenue de l'Impératrice. There were no ladies present, Mrs. WASHBURNE being still indisposed. Among the principal guests on the occasion

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

Captain Wotherspoon, Arabia, 2d. Engineer, James Pearson, Liverpool, Nov. 4, and Queenstown, Nov. 7, passed the Sandy Hook yesterday. Had adverse and heavy gales the entire passage, which has delayed the Cunard steamship Tripoli and the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. In Boston, it is one of the most tempestuous weathers in the middle and latter part of Oct.

MR. PEABODY.

An English Estimate of the Philanthropist's Worth.

From the London Times, Nov. 3.

The news of Mr. PEABODY'S death will be received with no common sorrow on both sides of the Atlantic. The sentiment of regret will not be a mere passing tribute of gratitude to the munificent benefactor. Mr. PEABODY, throughout the course of a long life, has been accumulating manifold titles to be lamented. He was an ardent patriot, who was loved almost as much as at home. He was a Merchant Prince, who, when the South was bowed down in the dust, stepped forward with two millions of dollars at a moment when the Government and Parliament of England were hesitating, but his charity has passed by nobody. He was a philanthropist who was thought as well of as honored. There was nothing hard or nothing narrow about Mr. PEABODY'S philanthropy. He simply did whatever good came in his way. Wherever an occasion presented itself for a generous and benevolent action, there was he found with purse in hand, eager to aid. When his adopted State of Maryland was in sore pecuniary straits he repaid it for having afforded him a home by negotiating a loan for it free of cost. When the American Department at the Great Exhibition was in danger of appearing on the day of opening a mere chaos of uncancelled goods, his contribution of £3,000 was ready to save his countrymen from even a passing mortification. When a faint hope awoke in America that survivors of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition might be rescued, Mr. PEABODY'S subsidy consummated the generous enterprise of Mr. GRINNELL. His vast gifts of millions of dollars for various purposes from 1856 downward dazzled the world. It looked upon such generosity as a sort of sudden meteor. But a survey of Mr. PEABODY'S career shows that all this was but the natural growth and blossom of a life of consistent munificence.

It requires some remarkable qualities to create a gigantic fortune, but more remarkable qualities still are needed to know how to spend it. The two faculties are seldom found together. They were, however, combined in Mr. PEABODY. He was a keen and shrewd man of business, he made money energetically, and his tastes were too simple to expend it upon himself; but from an almost Puritan cause shone forth the soul of an old Greek where any purpose of public munificence could be served. He was a discoverer, and of something a good deal more precious than the chilling Arctic deserts which his money helped to explore, and which bear his name. What he has discovered is a motive for keeping hoarded wealth—the pleasure of giving it away. But his liberality may be shown to have been always guided by certain very distinct principles. England and America contributed in about equal proportions to his riches, and he acted as if he accounted himself simply a depositary and banker for both. Twenty years of American career caused him to forget that he was American citizen; yet it is permissible to suspect that his feeling of duty and loyalty to his native country was not inconsistent with a warm love and attachment to his adopted home. In any case, an anxious desire to promote the good of each of the two nations as common ground for the charity of a citizen of either is a principle of unity which explains and binds together the infinitely various objects of his generosity. He did not lay himself out for the gratitude of one or both countries by simply giving them wealth, though he knew that the best measure of his power to render the accumulation in his person of wealth derived from England and America a source of permanent benefit to each. If Mr. PEABODY had by will built almshouses or endowed charitable institutions, the gratitude would have been with no general recreation. Persons who adopt this way of employing their fortunes have seldom the interest in the advancement of their country which deserves national gratitude. They find themselves in the possession of wealth which they cannot use on themselves. They use it, therefore, for public purposes, but it is almost an accident what particular purposes they select. Mr. PEABODY'S mode of disbursing his million or millions bears scrutiny for the reason that he did not become charitable because he had become rich, but that it may almost be said, he became rich in order that he might be charitable, and charitable in a fashion to benefit his native and adopted home. That this was his single aim and desire appears as well in many other ways as particularly in his modestly delegating to strangers the choice of the objects which should receive the charity he had set apart for them. He was not actuated in this by indolence or the fear of responsibility. In America he had landmarks to guide him, and his American gifts were accordingly apportioned by himself to stated destinations. He was less clear as to the special needs of London, and he believed, as millionaires are very apt to believe, that others might have a truer discernment. It marks a high grade in the scale of charity to give up the pleasure of being charitable after one's own taste.

If there had been nothing certain about Mr. PEABODY'S gifts to this country but the manifest satisfaction which they prompted, there would be ample cause for regretting his death. But for the full measure of gratitude on account of munificence like his, not the motive alone for giving, but the manner, nor that only, but the nature of the gift, ought to bear the test of criticism. Mr. PEABODY'S London charities more than rivaled these conditions. No higher motive could exist for the distribution of an enormous fortune than the desire to link together the branches of a great race by the consciousness of being the common objects of his noble generosity. The manner of his gift—his whole life—was fit for the gifts, and his unselfish disclaimer of all power over their particular destination, enhanced the feeling of obligation. But to make a benefactor's memory dear it is also necessary that the objects of his liberality should actually benefit by it. As for this, the machinery which Mr. PEABODY employed for the application of his money was so happily constituted as to be fitted to turn it to the most advantageous account. Some benefactors have been supremely unfortunate in the uses to which their offerings have been diverted. Mr. WALKER, of Beverly notoriety, is not the first donor, and will not be the last, whose trust has been abused. But it was no mere fortunate accident which will have guaranteed the Peabody gift against becoming a perennial source of jobbery or pauperism. The donor's whole life was in evidence here—his life stamped with the character of Mr. PEABODY, and with what he had to do. Above all, he was still living to point the example. His trustees were not likely to err, but if they had been he, living in their sight, was a constant reminder that the object of his charity was not to encourage dependance, but to help those who will help themselves. A quarter of a million sterling is no trifling amount even to a city rich as London. Wealthy as a community may be, its wealth is appropriated as strictly and inflexibly as a workman's five-and-twenty shillings a week. There is seldom a margin of a hundred thousand pounds available for this or that philanthropic experiment. It is no light thing for a man who has heaped together a large estate to divest himself of it while still able to enjoy it. Age and the certainty—which is never felt as a certainty—that it is and its owner must soon part company do not render it easier. The spontaneous devotion of wealth to charitable uses is an elaborate device for keeping hold of it still, and for remaining associated with it; but the world sees little connection between such bequests and the testator. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, indulging all pursuits in his riches while living, has made it impossible to dissociate his identity from them now that he is dead. Every fresh token of the utility of his benevolence must tend to excite affection for his memory.

AQUATICS.

Four-oared Race for the Championship of the World.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 3.

The first of the great races between the picked men of London and Newcastle, the representative crews of the Thames and the Tyne, came off this afternoon over the champion course from Putney to Mortlake, and was witnessed by a large assemblage of spectators, although a pouring rain which set in about noon, must have kept some hundreds away. Among the various incidents which have engrossed the aquatic mind, whether annual or otherwise, none have claimed a greater amount of public attention during the last thirty years than the ever-recurring feud between the North and South country oarsmen, which had its rise in the dispute as to who could build the fastest boats, and culminated in the triumphs of the late ROBERT CHAMBERS over the Londoners on their own ground from 1836 to 1845, when HENRY KELLY again wrested the championship honors from him. Twenty-seven years ago the North and South crews first met. Then the race was on the Tyne, when the brothers CLASPER and EDWARD HAWKES were beaten on their own river by ROBERT COOMBES, ROBERT MEWELL and the DOUBLEDEES. Since that time the rival schools have met repeatedly on the Tyne, and victory has more often decided for the North countrymen than their rivals, but never till now has a second *bona fide* race been arranged. The event we are now recording arose out of the late contest at the Thames regatta, which, after a splendid race for two and a half miles, the South countrymen won by a few feet. A desire was immediately expressed by the Newcastle men to meet them again, and sinking all those differences which have so long militated against the success of the Lower men, a fund got together, partly at the same time of the first, and of their opponents, who on their part, have brought to London a magnificent new, and rarely have two such fours been seen contending. The following are the names and weights of the respective fours:

THE WESTERN CREW.

	st.	lb.
1. Jos Sadler, Putney	11	0
2. Henry Kelley, Fulham	10	12
3. W. Mossman, Teddington	11	7
(Stroke) Geo. Hammerton, Teddington	10	7
C. Hammerton, Jr., (coxswain)	9	8

THE TYNE CREW.

	st.	lb.
1. Jas. Taylor, Ouseburn	10	0
2. Thos. Winship, Dockwechough	10	11
3. John Martin, Newcastle	11	9
(Stroke) Jas. Renforth, Gateshead	12	11
M. Hall, (coxswain)	8	13

RESULT OF THE RACE.

The Tyne crew won by three lengths. The time as taken by chronograph was 20 minutes 43 seconds. The "return match" for a like sum will be rowed on Nov. 19 from High-level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension on the Tyne.

EARTHQUAKES.

Grave of the Late Phenomena in Germany—Account of the Shocks.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 3.

The scene of the late earthquake in Germany extends from Gross-Gerau, between Darmstadt and Mayence, to Heunet on the north, Gladenbach and Aschaffenburg on the east, Hanagen on the west, and Heilbronn and Stuttgart on the south. The strongest shocks were felt at Gross-Gerau and at Stuttgart. At the latter place they were preceded by intense cold, and followed by a sudden increase of temperature, with thick fogs. The earthquake was also felt at Wiesbaden, at Frankfort, and at Saarbrucken, where two very powerful shocks, lasting from eight to ten seconds each, occurred last Monday at 8:40 A. M. and 11:55 P. M. A letter from Giessen, dated the 1st inst., says that on the previous evening, about 6 o'clock, a swaying motion was perceived from east to west, and the shock was so severe that people rose from their chairs, and the pen fell out of the writer's hand. Accounts from Frankfort state that the earthquake was felt there at 11:45 P. M., on Sunday, and that it lasted ten minutes. Windows rattled, various articles of furniture were moved out of their places, the ceiling of a house fell in, and many of the inhabitants were so alarmed that they came out into the streets. At Gros-Gerau, which was the central point of the earthquake, nearly 200 shocks were felt between the 20th of October, and the 3d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant rumblings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 20th, at 5 o'clock P. M., and was followed by others at 11:30 P. M., and at 1 o'clock A. M., 12:15 P. M. and 3:45 P. M., on the 21st. At 5:30 on Sunday evening there was so violent a shock that several chimneys fell, lamps and bottles rolled over, and horses broke out of their stables. All these shocks were preceded by a noise like the roll of distant musketry; they came with a wave-like motion, going sometimes from north to south, but mostly from west to east.

LECTURES.

THE QUESTION OF TO-MORROW.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips at Steinway Hall—Woman's Rights, Labor, Temperance and the Purity of the Ballot Box.

Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street, was comfortably filled last evening on the occasion of a lecture by WENDELL PHILLIPS, who took for his subject "The Question of To-morrow." The lecturer commenced by alluding to the custom hitherto adopted of speaking only on certain subjects on the Lyceum. Time was when the Lyceum found its choice of subjects, in literature, travels, biography and science. It undertook to paint some great representative portrait symbolic of its epoch, to report the last invention or discovery, to bring to those who stayed at home the impressions of travel; but at present the Lyceum had undertaken the province of agitator, had undertaken to discuss the great civil and political questions of the day; to teach civil duty, and tear open the great questions of public interest, to which latter development he attached the most interest. He had grown to be a man, had gone through the University and been admitted to the Bar, and had studied *Webster* by heart before receiving his first lesson in the essential character of the Government under which he was born, and that he got in the streets. Thirty-four years ago, while in Boston, he was attracted by a noisy crowd, whom he observed dragging a man by a chord round his waist. A mob of 3,000 gentlemen in broadcloth were there assembled. The Mayor of the City entreated them to desist, beseeched the crowd of his own social companions to respect the law, but they set his authority at defiance, derisively laughed at his supplications; and though he descended lower and lower with his appeals to the mercy of the mob, they scoffed at his remarks and finally heeded them not. Mr. PHILLIPS was then fresh from the study of constitutional law, anxious for the technical rights of the individual subject; his soul kindled with constitutional indignation, although he was no Abolitionist, and being a commissioned officer, and then in company with the Colonel of his regiment, he asked the superior officer why the Mayor did not call the soldiery out and clear the streets in ten minutes. The Colonel answered, "Don't you see that the regiment is in that mob; there are the men to bear your muskets," and then for the first time it flashed through his mind that the statutes were made in the streets, and that in a critical combat, law consisted of the force of the mob; that the safety of life was in the keeping of the streets. In 1861 he saw another scene. The Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting at Tremont Temple, Boston, but it was dispersed by a mob of the city who were headed by the Mayor. The Legislature was appealed to for protection, and the Capitol was about being given as a refuge from the mob, when the Governor of Boston sent word privately to the Senate, "Don't you open your doors to the Anti-Slavery Society; I have not the means of protecting the Senate." Members from the North of the City of the law of the country was defied; it was in the hands of the masses. Time and again he stood in this City when the representatives of rowdyism and disorder were assembled; behind them stood G. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police, who was only like a spaniel before the mass. In thirty years he learned the lesson that God gave what was worked for and earned; he gave intelligence to the people, the guarantee of life, the shield of the freedom of speech. In ordinary times any vessel could float, but in weather, when the storm made ocean his heaven, it required a magnetic pilot at the helm. It was the storm that strained the ship men noted upon yesterday than in a political town, and as within the confines of society, their introduction into the Legislature would be the means of an old man's being more self-respect. Two and a half centuries ago there was no society and no wrongs; society was made every day by leaders of the present day; they differed from the works of DICKENS, THACKERAY and writers at a time when society exists. The introduction of woman into the Legislature would not be the means of dragging her down, but another element would be introduced—two each chamber brought into natural relations not and respect so as to raise each other. He did not want woman in politics because she brought an angel there, but he wanted her because she brought the elements of all that had made literature what it was, art and society what they were. He introduced the case of a Southern gentleman engaged in the late emplacentness" [laughter] whose thoughts were elevated by the advice of his little daughter, and suggested that everything be done toward properly using the ballot. He casually referred to the great conflict in the West between the Chinese and Europeans, and said that before twenty years would have elapsed they would see more men than he had. The conflict was going to be an angry one—almost doubtful. Women stand ready! Clean out all the defects in machinery; "plant the ballot box on sobriety; summon woman to your aid; reconcile labor, and then let the trigger fling out, and God defend the right."

Mr. PHILLIPS concluded his address amid loud applause.

IRISH HEROES.

John Mitchel's Lecture—A Sketch of the Public Careers of Henry Grattan and Smith O'Brien.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was literally crammed last evening on the occasion of JOHN MITCHEL'S lecture on HENRY GRATTAN and SMITH O'BRIEN, for the benefit of the widow of LARKIN, one of the Fenians who was hanged at Manchester. The stage was occupied by many prominent Irish gentlemen and ladies, and Mayor HALL was Chairman. Mr. MITCHEL in his lecture reviewed the glorious, though unhappy, political career of HENRY GRATTAN, and dwelt with admiration upon the undaunted manner in which the patriotic statesman opposed CASTLEREAGH and the corrupt members of the Irish Parliament in the struggle preceding the Union, clearly defending the stand taken by that illustrious man during the political war waged at that time. Mr. MITCHEL pointed out the dangers his course led him into, and the moral courage and pure patriotism he displayed throughout the whole. From the Union until the time of GRATTAN'S death was laid in Westminster Abbey, Mr. MITCHEL followed his career, pointing out the many disappointments he experienced and the too brief gleam of sunshine which lit up the last few days of his life until he died in 1820. Turning to WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, the leader of the young Ireland party in 1848, the lecturer spoke with fervor his views of this gentleman. Intimately acquainted with Mr. O'BRIEN, as he was, Mr. MITCHEL gave in detail the history of the man from boyhood until death with thrilling accuracy. Comparing him with HENRY GRATTAN, he said that although very much unlike in many respects, yet the characters and public lives of these men were somewhat similar. Both were Protestants, patriots and statesmen, struggling for the independence of Ireland, and both devoted their best energies to the cause. But though death came to cut short the labors of both, GRATTAN died with hope still living in his heart, while SMITH O'BRIEN'S last breath was drawn when the dark clouds of adversity were thickening over his unfortunate country, a broken-hearted man. With the assurance that better days are in store for his country, the lecturer concluded amid rapturous applause.

RICHARD O'GORMAN then moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. MITCHEL, which was carried with three cheers, which were given lustily by the audience.

JOHN MARTIN, another of the exiles of 1848, and also a Fenian sympathizer, who has but just arrived in this country from Ireland, was introduced by Mayor HALL. He was received with prolonged cheers of welcome, alluding to which pleasantly, he said that he had listened with pleasure to his old and esteemed friends's lecture. The two men, he continued, GRATTAN and O'BRIEN, I have ever looked up to as friends, and have endeavored to follow in their footsteps in my own humble way. Independence, freedom for Ireland have been the great aim and desire of my life, and their attainment, in common with Mr. MITCHEL, I have labored and longed for. But mark me in defining my position to you at this meeting, I repeat, I would not, that I have always hoped and striven for this liberty in a peaceful manner, believing it to be the best means of obtaining it. Yet will I say that if as a last resort it should become necessary to wade to freedom through a sea of blood—mind you, as a last resort—I would do it. But peacefully, if we can, let us work for it. Although this proposition did not seem to please the majority of his auditors, still they welcomed the speaker heartily. As the conclusion of his remarks, the meeting closed.

Kalliston.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any rough ness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries. —*Advertisement.*

Never say Dye or "Not a Dye;" but ask for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whiskers or mustaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they were before they faded will return to them.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.

Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

COME AND SPEND THANKSGIVING WITH US, and try our "Astral" Oil. No. 195 Fulton-st., New-York. —*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrapper, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

Too Often a Cold is Considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent cough or cold should never be trifled with, but, on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a specific which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all druggists.

G. Collamore & Co.

Continue to make a specialty of the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S

SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,

Importers of Fine China and Glass,

No. 711 Broadway,

One door above Waverley-place,

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GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

Keep Warm.

Buy more Clothing and lose Coal.

WINTER OVERCOATS $8.

GEO. W. WHITE & CO.,

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Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Russian Vapor Baths are invaluable as a preventive of and cure for colds, catarrh, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. No. 25 East 30th-st., near B'way.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. HORBUCK BROS., No. 48 Fulton-st., New-York.

Cantrell's Boot and Shoe Store, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

MARRIED.

BACON—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, at the Church of the Transfiguration (Rev. Dr. Vinton), by the Rev. Alexander Mac-Rae, WILLIAM H. BACON to LUCRETIA, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Ira Clark, of Hudson, Hudson Co., N. J.

Louisville papers please copy.

HIGGINS—BRODIE.—At the First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. E. B. Hinsdale, Rev. JOHN HAYES HIGGINS to Fannie, daughter of Frederick Brodie, Esq., all of Norwalk.

MICKLE—MCKENNA.—On Monday, Nov. 13, at the Rose Hill M. E. Church, by Rev. C. H. Hall, Lieut. A. BRICKOS of Brooklyn, L. I., to Laura C. McKenna, of this City.

LOVEGROVE—COOKE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at Christ Church, Stockport, by Rev. Henry Dobson, M. A., Vicar of the Parish, ARTHUR LOVEGROVE, of New-York City, son of Rev. ALFRED LOVEGROVE, Rector of Ryde, Isle of Wight, to ALICE EMMA, daughter of Rev. John Cooke, M. A., Rector of Stockport, Cheshire, England.

VAN KLEEUK—MAYER.—In St. Paul's Church, Albany, on Tuesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. R. E. Van Kleeck, D. D., assisted by Rev. P. D. Van Kleeck, Rev. ROBERT E. VAN KLEEUK, Jr., of New-York, to MARY, only daughter of the late Charles F. Mayer, of Baltimore.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 14, THOMAS ANDREWS, formerly of Hudson City, N. J., in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the veterans of the Seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 128 West 44th-st.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, New-York.—Nov. 15, 1865.—The members of this Association are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade, THOMAS ANDREWS, from No. 128 West 44th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., 17th inst.

MARSHALL, LEVI SMITH, Colonel Commdg.

G. H. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

BERNEAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, HANNAH BERNEAN, widow of Nicholas, Oyster W., and Matthew T. Brennan, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Duane-st., on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul at St. Andrew's Church at 10½ o'clock A. M.

COSSITT.—At his residence in this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, JAMES COSSITT, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral service from the Spruce Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 32d-st., at 10½ A. M. of Friday, Nov. 17. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DUBOIS.—At Hibben Landing, on Sunday, Nov. 14, JOHN DUBOIS, in the 100th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 17th inst., at his late residence. Train leaves New-York at 9½.

GIB

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The salesroom yesterday presented quite a brisk appearance. The attendance was one of the largest obtained this season, and composed of a class of persons who will compare favorably with those of last Fall, when the real estate excitement was at its height and buyers were plenty. The great feature was the sale of Brooklyn property by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER. The sale advertised by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. was adjourned.

To-day but one sale will be made, consisting of thirty-five acres of land, with the improvements, situated on the west side of Central Park-avenue, and on both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, being three-quarters of a mile from Woodlawn Depot, two miles from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; two miles from Riverdale Depot, Hudson River Railroad, and two miles from City of New-York at Kingsbridge, having a frontage on Central-avenue of 1,449 feet, and a frontage of 1,431 feet on both sides of the Kingsbridge road. Most of the ground is high, overlooking the surrounding country, with full view of the Harlem River, Palisades and Washington Heights. The property will be sold in three parcels. Terms of sale: Ten per cent. and auctioneers' fees on day of sale; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage one, three or five years; balance on Thursday, Dec. 16, 1869. Maps may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 28 Pine-street.

But little property is ever offered on the day immediately preceding a holiday, and the above is the only sale announced for to-day. The coming week offers several attractions, particulars of which may be found in our advertising columns.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

3 lots e. s. Saratoga-av., corner Halsey-st., each 20x100	$1,750
5 lots adjoining above, on Saratoga-av., same size	1,700
3 lots s. s. Halsey-st., 100 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., same size, 20x100	1,600
5 lots adjoining above, same size	1,600
2 lots adjoining	1,700
3 lots n. s. Macon-st., 100 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., each 20x100	1,625
3 lots adjoining	1,650
3 lots adjoining	1,600
3 lots adjoining	1,625
5 lots, w. s. Howard-st., corner Bainbridge-st., each, 20x100	1,500
3 lots adjoining, on Howard-st., same size	1,300
5 lots e. s. Howard-st., corner Bainbridge-st., each 20x100	1,500
3 lots adjoining, same size	1,400
6 lots n. s. Schaffer-st., 85 ft. w. of Bushwick-av., each 20x100	1,650
4 lots s. s. Chauncey-st., 682 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., each 20x100	1,000
4 lots adjoining	1,000
6 lots adjoining	1,350
4 lots adjoining	1,040

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Grove-st., n. s., 100.1 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., h. and l., 28x98.11x26.8x98.11	$6,170
Same property	9,250
Lewis-st., No. 227, 18.3x82.11x18.3x80.7	7,500
[illegible]	20,000
11th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Avenue A, [illegible]	12,250
[illegible]	21,000
[illegible]	12,700
17th-st., n. s., 332 ft. e. of Avenue A, 47.6x[illegible]	8,500
24th-st., s. s., 274 ft. w. of 6th-av., h. and l., [illegible] block	40,000
30th-st., s. s., 362.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., h. and l., 12.6x[illegible]	20,000
[illegible] s. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l.	12,000
38th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9	8,850
Same by other grantors	6,500
51st-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	1,800
[illegible], s. s., 240 ft. e. of 3d-av., h. and l., 20x[illegible]	16,000
54th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	21,000
72d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	3,100
78th-st., n. s., 231.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 37.6x102.2	4,124
109th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.10	4,000
[illegible]	14,000
[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	5,000
Lexington-av., w. s., [illegible]	23,000
Madison-av., w. s., [illegible]	21,000
Madison-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 50x[illegible]	30,000
2d-av., w. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 80th-st., 20x82.2	10,000
2d-av., e. s., 104.7 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20.10x70	10,000
3d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 108th-st., 24.6x100	12,000
10th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 58th-st., 24.8x100	11,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, Nos. 1,140 and 1,142, } 21 years, per 28th-st., No. 1, west } year	7,500
Greenwich-st., No. 502, 5 years, per year	2,000
Ludlow-st., No. 169, 4 years, per year	504
[illegible] No. 37, 5 years, per year	2,500
24th-st., No. 440, West, 3 years, per year	900
5th-av. and 30th-st., n. e. cor., 20½ years, per year	750

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Sacrum-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	$1,600
Butler-st., s. s., 94.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 135x100	13,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. w. of Middagh-st., 25.3x60, January, 1869	4,250
Columbia-st., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. w. of Middagh-st., h. and l., 12.7x60, October, 1869	5,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 38.1 ft. s. w. of Middagh-st., h. and l., 12.7x40, October, 1869	5,000
Grand-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x100	5,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Albany-av., 100x[illegible]	6,000
Magnolia-st., n. w. s., 225.5 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 100x118.10x[illegible]	4,200
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 80.1 ft. w. of Fulton-st., 25x100	18,000
[illegible]-st. and Throop-av., northerly corner, 20x[illegible]	4,500
Stockholm-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Central-av., 25x100	1,000
Tiffany-place, e. s., 124.6 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 25x97.3	
West-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100	1,300
Proposed Waverley-st. and Franklin-av., southerly corner, 12x–, to New-Utrecht Bay, –x–	
Same streets, northerly corner, 13.6x[illegible] x250	3,100
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 20x131	10,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 41 ft. e. of 8th-st., 20x100	6,000
North 6th-st., s. s., 125.6 ft. e. of 2d-st., 18.9x100	4,500
South 9th-st., n. s., 88 ft. w. of 7th-st., h. and l., 102.2 x[illegible]	10,000
North 9th-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 5th-st., 20x100	5,000
10th-st., s. s., 123.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.6x100	3,000
Bushwick-av. and Magnolia-st., n. corner, 225.5 x100	3,500
Cypress-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Grove-st., 100x169.9 x25.4x100x75x50	1,175
Foster-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 22-st., 20x100	600
Macy-av. s. w. s., 20 ft. n. w. of Lynch-st., h. and l., 20x80	6,000
New-Utrecht to Fort Hamilton highway, n. e. s., adjoining late James De Nyse, 31 acres 3 perches	1,364
[illegible] w. s., 100 ft. n. of 9th-st., 20x[illegible]	475
5th-av., e. s., 23.7 ft. n. of 40th-st., 20x100	480

NEW JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., w. s., 215 ft. n. of 9th-st., 20x100	$8,750
Lot No. 25, block No. 25, Coster's estate	750

Hudson City.

Sherman-place, e. s., 124 ft. w. of Summit-av., 75 x100	$8,750
Summit-av., w. s., corner of Sherman-place, 50x122	5,000
Lot No. 77, Foster & Clinton's map	800
Lots Nos. 5, 6, block A, Bramhall's map	1,000
Lot No. 10, block No. 5, Bramhall's map	800
Lots Nos. 47, 48, block No. 11, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map	1,650

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, block No. 14, map Claremont	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A three-story brick dwelling, between Lexington and 3d avs., on 36th-st. Price	$16,500
A three-story brown-stone house, between Lexington and 4th avs., on 34th-st. Price	$19,500
A high-stoop brown-stone house, between 3d and 2d avs., on 61st-st. Price	$20,000
A brown-stone high-stoop house on 42d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Price	$12,000
Three 3-story brick dwellings in 78th-st.	$10,000 each
Four high-stoop brown-stone houses in 76th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Price	$21,000 each
A four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 50th-st., near 5th-av. Price	$31,000
A two-story frame house in 66th-st. Price	$8,000
Two houses in 3d-av., between 60th and 61st sts. Price	$16,000 each
A three-story brown-stone dwelling in 3d-av., between 50th and 51st sts. Price	$19,000

KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

HOUSE, FURNITURE AND STABLE for sale in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house built in the best manner, and finished in hard-wood; it is 25x[illegible] feet, with library extension, and is in perfect order throughout; lot full depth; will be sold as it stands, handsomely furnished, and also detached stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FEE FOR SALE—On the north side of 9th-st., near 5th-av., and between 5th-av. and University-place, a four-story high-stoop house, with lot 25x½ block, together with the furniture as it stands for $[illegible]; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. This will soon be wanted for business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 20TH-ST., OPPOSITE SEMINARY Park, a first-class three-story and attic Philadelphia brick house, 26.8x55 feet, with extension. It is very substantially built and well arranged, and in perfect order throughout. On account of the owner leaving the City, the house will be sold reasonably. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE FIVE FOUR-story houses, 55th-st., 5th and 6th avs., 20x56x100; extra plumbed, with black walnut parlor, &c.; extra brown-stone front and stoop rail, warranted in every particular. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, West 48th-st., in fine order. Particulars of owner, at G. E. HUGHES & CO.'S, No. 209 Church-st. No agents.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, good housekeepers, living in the country, and wishing to spend the Winter in the City, would take charge of a gentleman's house for five or six months, during the absence of the owner; references exchanged. Address H. F., Manhasset, Queens County, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman with a very small family, who is willing to pay $300 a month for the Winter. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

E. W. LEAVITT & CO.,
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 2 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED to read the auction advertisement of the great sale of Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Exchange Salesroom, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

A fine four-story English basement house in 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. All improvements.

A three-story brick dwelling in 77th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in perfect order. All improvements.

A three-story brown-stone house in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in perfect order.

KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, a first-class five-story English basement brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, located on Madison-av., near 38th-st.; rent $6,000 per annum, or $500 per month till May 1, 1870. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FURNISHED—A three-story, high-stoop brick house, well located; No. 6 Hanson-place, fifth house from Elliott-place. Rent $125 per month.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE NO. 161 LEXINGTON-av. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st. or No. 192 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—TO LET, PARTIALLY furnished, or would sell the furniture and rent unfurnished, owner reserving second floor with or without board; immediate possession.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 13 West 20th-st., 25x100; doctor's office reserved if let. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COMPLETELY furnished house in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to JAS. H. BENEDICT, No. 94 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 16 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York:

150 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION,

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12½ P. M., on the Premises.

These plots are well located on an elevation commanding extensive views, are within five minutes' walk of the station, and in the midst of fine improvements.

Westfield is situated on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty-seven minutes from the New-York side of the river, and has 2,000 inhabitants, rapidly increasing.

Terms will be liberal.

Special train, from the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation before the sale.

Maps and passes at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,460 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the 2d day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1869.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
Referee, No. 69 Wall-st.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 38TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 38TH-ST.—The splendid four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot No. 68 West 38th-st., n. s., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Furniture can be purchased at private sale. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIPYARD FOR SALE.—SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., referee, fourteen lots of ground on 43d and 44th sts. and East River, with water front. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, thirty-five acres of land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park-av., and both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine estate, and now to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, Executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 698 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

7-40 GOLD BONDS

of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,340 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the TIMES in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

H. BLYDENBURGH,
JAMES C. BELL,
C. T. CROMWELL,
WILLIAM B. DEAN,
CHARLES G. HARMER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
DAVID JONES,
L. S. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM MILES,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
ENOS RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
HENRY SUYDAM,
EDMUND THOMPSON,
FRANCIS M. HARRIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board FRANCIS M. HARRIS was unanimously elected President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS was appointed Assistant Cashier.

AUGUSTINE SMITH,
Vice-President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LATE "The New-York Central Railroad Company" and the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company," are notified that the books will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, instant, for the exchange of their stock certificates and for the issuing of the consolidation certificates in pursuance of "the agreement and act of consolidation."

Stockholders of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company" are required to present both their stock and interest certificates, and at the time of the exchange a distribution in cash will be made in pursuance of said agreement and act of consolidation, of one per cent. upon the amount thereof.

The holders of stock certificates and of interest certificates for eighty per cent. of the par thereof of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company," are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for twenty-seven per cent. on the par of the stock.

Stockholders of the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for eighty-five per cent. of the par of their stock.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

A POSITION WANTED IN A BANKing, Government, Stock or Gold house, by a young man, a member of the Stock Exchange; would be willing to attend to either out or indoor business or both; has had experience in the above business since a youth, and an unblemished reputation; compensation graduated by merit. The advertiser is prepared to receive proposals from any enterprising and reliable young man who can control some capital and business; he could furnish some little capital, backed up by good credit and ten years' experience. Address A. C. B., Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 78 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 30 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅛	117⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅛	115⅜
Coupon, 1881	117⅛	117⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	112⅛	113	10-40 Regis.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	112⅛	113	Gold	127⅛	127⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅛	113⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅜	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. J. W. OTIS, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE was also elected Vice-President.

By order.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Having thoroughly examined the security offered on these Bonds, we confidently recommend them as a safe and first-class investment.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles have now been built and equipped, and already show large earnings, and balance of the line is rapidly progressing.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request of the 17th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state, that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others, now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior via St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington, to St. Louis and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the property and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter of dollars, subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on 100 miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }
Pres't of the Tol., Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES AND GOLD COIN BONDS.

All classes bought and sold on commission.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, BELOW PAR.

New-York City railroad stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks, including a large variety of railroad bonds and other choice securities, at low prices, for profitable investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom of this house for many years.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale First Mortgage Gold Bonds and Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The admitted great success of this road, and its very large and constantly increasing receipts insure beyond question the continued payment of interest on its bonds. We have no hesitation in recommending them as an entirely safe and very cheap investment at the present prices.

IMPORTANT TO WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S STOCKHOLDERS.

Parties holding stock in the above Company will do well to retain their proxies in their own hands until after receiving a circular about to be issued.

DAVID L. EINSTEIN.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, New-York, Nov. 16, 1869.

Thursday, the 18th inst., being recommended by proclamation of the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving, this office will be closed on that day.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors and three Inspectors held on the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years, viz.: Isaac Bell, William Vernon, Samuel Willets, Charles D. Kirkland, William Whitewright, Jr., William H. Guion and Aaron Ogden, and the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election, viz.: Isaac D. Cole, Jr., Elbury Wintringham and Edward Hen.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close Nov. 20 and open Dec. 2.

FRED. P. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS

CONSTANTLY PURCHASED BY

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$942,795 24	
On Fire Risks	162,905 95	$1,105,701 20
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1868		460,634 62
Total		$1,566,335 81
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 22	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	$1,063,845 92
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c.		115,027 65
Total		$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 29	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	64,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	32,390 61	
Expenses	33,927 96	$744,254 61
Balance		$434,619 03

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400	Par. Market value,	$1,255,270 00
	Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
	Stock, Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $4,706; Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
	Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
	Total	$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day duly declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company for the year ending Oct. 31, 1865, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the charter, all certificates of scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and canceled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND,	SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOHN C. DAVIS,	WM. G. BOULTON,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,	EDW. DARLINGTON,
THEO. PAULDING,	H. JONES BROOKE,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	EDW. LAFOURCADE,
HENRY SLOAN,	JACOB RIEGEL,
H. C. DALLETT, Jr.,	JACOB P. JONES,
JAMES C. HAND,	JAS. B. M'FARLAND,
WM. C. LUDWIG,	JOSHUA P. EYRE,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,	SPENCER M'ILVAIN,
HUGH CRAIG,	J. B. SEMPLE, Pittsburg,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
GEO. W. BERNADOU,	D. T. MORGAN, Pittsb'g.
WM. C. HOUSTON,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, THE only medicine on earth that will really root out every particle of the poisonous virus of venereal disease; all other remedies dry it in the blood; $1 per vial, with full directions; forty years before the public. No. 36 Bond-st., one door from Bowery, late from No. 3 Division-st.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per pint bottle. No. 36 Bond-st. Book on nervous debility, 65 pages, gratis.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN brought to the verge of the grave by improper treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Dr. HUNTER, No. 36 Bond-st.

HELP FOR THE UNFORTUNATE of either sex; consulting or addressing Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Private diseases, impotency, the worst debility, cured immediately.

PRIVATE DISEASES AND NERVOUS debility cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chambers-st., by his Invigorator. Lost manhood is restored. Price $5. Cure guaranteed.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

I shall dispose of my large and desirable stock of furniture, for the next sixty days, at a slight advance of cost prices, preparatory to retiring from business, consisting of furniture in suites or otherwise, looking glasses, bedding, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. To let, chairs for funerals, parties, &c.

G. W. SNEDEN, No. 263 Bowery,
Between Stanton and Houston sts.,
Second furniture store from either corner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 1,186 Broadway, corner 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent young woman as chambermaid, or to wait on an aged lady and do her fine washing; is a good seamstress; best City references; desirous of a permanent home. Call for three days at No. 416 West 47th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; understands fluting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-rate cook; will assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly experienced; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of cooking—French and English—either in a private family or respectable boarding house; best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good infant's nurse, and well qualified to bring an infant up by hand; no objection to a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference if required. Call at No. 228 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as good cook; understands her business; has no objection to assist in coarse washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 161 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable to take the entire charge of it from its birth; is also a thorough seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best reference for eight years. Call at No. 252 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation in a private family as waitress; has no objection to chamberwork if required; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; has nine years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 149 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do general housework; is a neat, respectful and economical servant; a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good cook; will assist with the washing; an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., third door from 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; is kind and obliging; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 250 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small American family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 27 North Washington-square, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist at washing and ironing, or first-class waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook by a respectable woman, who understands the best of English and French cooking; good City reference; will do the marketing. Apply at No. 129 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a kind, steady and trustworthy Protestant person; is fully disposed to discharge her duties as infant's nurse or older children; good City reference. Call or address No. 13 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a capable trustworthy woman as invalid's nurse or housekeeper, or to wait on an elderly lady. Apply at present employer's, No. 16 East 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 791 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, to obtain a situation as housekeeper, or would take charge of an invalid, as she is accustomed to care for the sick; unquestionable references given. Address M. E. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 241 West 16th-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has four years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 211 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, the washing of one or more private families at her own residence, No. 419 East 10th-st., first floor; can refer to the best of families.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as infant's nurse; is a good plain sewer, and has seven years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 213 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 2 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; the best of City and country reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; would be willing to do the chamberwork and washing; two years' City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 207 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing. Apply for two days at No. 24 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City references from her last place. Call or address for two days, No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 62 Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; also children's garments; four years' reference. Apply at No. 342 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 422 2d-av., corner of 30th-st., entrance from 30th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman of experience, a situation as infant's nurse. Apply for one week at No. 186 East 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would travel with a family; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 46 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call or address No. 282 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble widow woman to take care of an invalid, or go out as ladies' nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 403 2d-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 324 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 331 8th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY SUperior cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 129 7th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address No. 328 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAker, to go out in families by the day or month; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 416 6th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 427 West 17th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 115 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 243 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and to take care of children; City reference. Call for two days at No. 53½ West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN, speaking English, French and Italian, desires a situation in a family going abroad as ladies' maid or nursery governess; highest reference from present employer; wages moderate. Address H. M. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN and Protestant servants are specialties, and always on hand, together with Irish help, at No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women situations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 208 West 20th-st., in the rear, first floor, near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or cooking, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and sewing in a private family. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 3 Madison-av.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 390 4TH-AV.—For country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; willing and able to give satisfaction; married, without incumbrance; wife is an English servant; both young and wish to make a home; the best of City reference can be given. Address COACHMAN, or apply at feed store, No. 105 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or to drive a business wagon, or work in a store, or make himself generally useful in any capacity; can attend a furnace or make fires; has good recommendations; single man; age 25 years. Address M. N., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober single man; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 236 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, the charge of offices or janitor of a bank, or any public building where trust and responsibility is required. Address JANITOR, No. 269 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 2 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands waiting in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen with his present employer for three days at grocery store, Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address E. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion in the country as plain gardener; accustomed to the general charge of a small place; also the care of horses and driving; can milk; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; knows his business and does it; has good reference. Address L. A., No. 232 2d-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, who can give undoubted City and country reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen or address No. 17 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A PARTY BREAKING UP housekeeping want a situation for a coachman, English. Can be seen at No. 18 Washington-square, northeast corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man who understands his business in City or country; good reference from his last employer. Address E. R., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as first-class waiter in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended. Address D. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as clerk, speaking French, English and German; good City reference given. Address E. P., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MARried man, a situation as first-class coachman. Apply at private stable No. 126 West 17th-st., (old No. 64.)

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK, WHERE a kitchen maid is kept; to one bringing undoubted references as to character and capability high wages will be paid. Apply for three days, before 12 o'clock, at No. 259 5th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK IN A retail hardware and house-furnishing goods store. State references, experience and expectations, and address A. X., Station D.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, (English or French,) understanding cutting and fitting. Apply at No. 117 West 45th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street.

Sixth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway.

Seventh—For flagging in Jane-street, northwest corner of Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—For flagging in Forty-third-street, southeast corner of Fifth-avenue.

Ninth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—The property on the northwest corner of Jane-street and Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—The southerly side of Forty-third-street, commencing at Fifth-avenue, and running to a point one hundred and fifty feet east of the same.

Ninth—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by two several orders of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, each dated the 30th day of October, A. D. 1869, the undersigned was appointed receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the Manhattan Gold and Silver and Copper Mining Company, and of the Golconda Gold Company, and each of them; corporations organized under the laws of this State, now dissolved. All persons indebted to said corporations are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them to said corporations or to either of them, and to pay the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 79 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next ensuing. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporations, or of either of them, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at the place and by the day so appointed. All the creditors of said corporations, or of either of them, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporations, or of either of them, are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at the place, and on or before the day hereinbefore appointed.

G. H. STARR, Receiver,
No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 29 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE [illegible], 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES, } Executors.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FREDERICK A. MEINECKE has withdrawn this day, by consent, from the firm of OBERSTELLER, FRANKENBERG & CO., doing business at No. 86 Walker-st., New-York City, and that the business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners, who have assumed all the liabilities of the said firm, and will collect and receive all the debts and assets thereof.

JOHN A. OBERSTELLER,
E. HENRY FRANKENBERG,
FREDERICK A. MEINECKE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFE—Large size, new, cheap, at BENEDICT BRO.'S, Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

STEAMERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

Napoleon, Wednesday, Nov. 16 | Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 23
Malta, Wednesday, Nov. 16 | Tarifa, Thursday, Dec. 1
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 23 | Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 7
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 24 | Samaria, Wednesday, Dec. 14
Samaria, Wednesday, Dec. 1 | Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin.....$140 gold | Second Cabin.....$90 gold
First Cabin, to Paris.....$165 gold | Second Cabin, to Paris.....$115 gold
Steerage.....$35 gold | Steerage, to Paris.....$40 gold
First Cabin, to Paris, by the Havre steamers.....$140 gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown to Boston, $40 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown to Paris, $40 gold.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 116 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDON.

DERBY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Glasgow passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA.....New-York.....Dec. 11
CALEDONIA.....New-York.....Dec. 18
COLUMBIA.....New-York.....Dec. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $105.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Intermediate, $35.
Round Tickets for the Steerage, $65.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Steerage tickets to and from any town in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
FRANCE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS.....BURNOUF.....SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Rates of passage payable in gold (including wine):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $165 and $95.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers can thus avoid the fatigue of the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers at this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

INMAN LINE.—Inman Line Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,).....Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80	First Cabin.....$85
To London.....105	To London.....40
To Paris.....120	To Paris.....45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.	STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80	Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20	Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by steamer.....20	St. John's, N. F., by steamer.....20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending to their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA.....3,000 tons.....Nov. 16 at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.....3,000 tons.....Nov. 23 at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....3,000 tons.....Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....3,000 tons.....Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....3,000 tons.....Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,000 tons.....Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines on Board.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 45 North River.

HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIA, Encombe, Saturday, Dec. 27, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $60; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.

R. W. J. MUNIST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $150.	$65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

ON 6TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.

For passage, freight or other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway.

NOV. 20—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ...

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for CHINA and JAPAN will be received on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at the usual place. All such facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Battery, the Wharf foot of Canal-st., or to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BREMEN.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM. SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELBERTSON, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIRE, Jan. 23.

The British steamers sail on schedule time and will stop at Southampton, Havre, Vigo, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every Saturday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. B. Crane.....Nov. 19
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. P. Adams.....Nov. 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates, for passage (first and second cabin) or freight, apply to

E. M. CROWELL, Jr., President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 11 East River, at 3 P. M.

The splendid new steamer CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Sparks, Saturday, Dec. 3. CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Friday, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply to J. A. WHITELAW, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

FROM THE STEAMSHIP PIER, FOOT OF WALL-ST., EAST RIVER.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 10 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. M. CROWELL, Agent, No. 10 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULLOCK, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA SEWANEE RIVER ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH FIRE STEAMSHIPS CLARA BLEECKER, ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 4 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

In new steamship, Line elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance allowed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Bills of Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and points in the interior at LOWEST RATES.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. BRUNSWIGK & CO., No. 24 Wall-st.

Mobile Agent, JULIUS GERSTLE & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Splendid steamships of the Cromwell Line leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 precisely, P. M., on subjoined days:

MARINOS.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20
GEO. CROMWELL.....CLAPP.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. For passage (first and second cabin) or freight, apply to

E. M. CROMWELL & CO., No. 10 West-st.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Wire Rope Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 17th instant, for the following wire rope, to be delivered free of expense at BUNKY'S yard, foot of Washington-st.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
3,741 feet 2½ to 3¼ inches wire rope, all to have a hemp heart, to be painted, and to be of Roebling's manufacture, or of a kind equal to the same in all respects.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

This rope is wanted for immediate use, and bidders are requested to state in their proposals the date within which they will make delivery at the Navy Yard, for which responsible bonding will be required.

Blank forms, by which alone bids will be received, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. C. ALDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Contractors: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1870, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stone Pavement," on a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden-lane, (throughout,) Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, and Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, in such quantities as may be hereafter authorized to be laid from such pavement, for further information see specifications to be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEWART, JOHN D. PARRAGH, JOHN P. ROOT, Croton Aqueduct Board.

ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Nov. 10, 1870.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED, "Proposals for Dredging Machines," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of December, for building and delivering two steam dredging machines; one at the Navy Yard, New-York, and the other at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The machines must be of power and capacity to dig 2,000 cubic yards each per day of 10 hours, and be arranged to dig in water 36 feet deep.

Bidders are requested to furnish plans and specifications of their machines, with full description of materials, dimensions, &c., and state the amount for which they will engage to build and deliver them at the places named, on or before the 1st of March, 1870, and guarantee their successful operation and ability to perform the work as above.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the offers, or to accept such as may be deemed best adapted to the character of the work to be done, although the price asked may be higher.

B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief of Bureau of Engineering and Design.

PROPOSALS.

PHOENIX MANUFACTURING ROOMS.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MORES, Passport Agent, 398 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, Foot of Cortlandt-st.

Change of hours, 15th November, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 8.00 and 10 A. M., 12.00, 5, 8 and 11 P. M.

For Philadelphia via Camden, 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8.00 A. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington, for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with Drawing-room Car attached.

8.10 A. M., Express for Pittsburg, and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati.

12.30 P. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with Drawing-room Car attached.

4 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago. These cars run daily, except Saturdays.

8 P. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West with through cars to Alabama.

11 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Louisville, daily, and to Chicago daily. Through Silver Palace Cars for Cincinnati are attached to this train on Sundays.

8.20 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington, and the Southwest and South, via Washington, with Reclining-Chair Car and Sleeping Car attached.

12 Night Mail, for Pittsburg and the West, with Reclining-Chair Cars attached, for Philadelphia.

FOR TRENTON ONLY (Mail—omnibus—baggage):

6.00, 7, 8.10, 10.10, 11.40 A. M., 12 Noon; 1, 3, 3.30, 4.20, 4.40, 5.20, 5.40, 6, 6.10, 6.20, 7, 8.20, 9, 10 and 11.30 P. M., 12 Night.

FOR ELIZABETH, NEWARK:

6, 6.20, 7, 8.10, 10.10, 11.40 A. M., 12 Noon; 1, 3, 3.30, 4.20, 4.40, 5.20, 5.40, 6, 6.10, 6.20, 7, 8.20, 9 and 11.30 P. M., 12 Night.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad ticket offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., and in depot, Jersey City.

F. V. RANKIN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent. Gen'l Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

6.40 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10.20 A. M., special drawing-room car express for Rochester.

10.40 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4.00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6.40 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via R. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11.30 P. M., Albany night express, stops at Mitchell.

7.15 A. M., 3.30 and 11 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9.45 A. M., 4.15 and 5.30 P. M., Peekskill trains.

1.30 and 5.30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3.30, 4.30, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

(9.30 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1870. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 9 A. M., 12 A. M., 5.40 P. M. and 6.30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Dunkirk, connecting at Hornellsville with Buffalo Express. Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 6.30 P. M. train to Dunkirk, and the 5.40 P. M. train to Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 2 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4.10 P. M., Orange County Express, 8.30 A. M., Accommodation, leaving Jersey City at 4 P. M. Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 4.10 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 4.10 P. M., daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 4.10 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theater train 11.30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6.45 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 11.45 A. M., 2.45 P. M., (daily,) 4.45 P. M., 5.15 P. M. and 6.45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6.40 A. M., 9.10 A. M., 11.40 A. M., 2.40 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5.15 P. M. and 6.40 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8.45 A. M., 11.45 A. M., 2.45 P. M., 5.15 P. M., 6.45 P. M. and 8.45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., 5.15 P. M., 6.45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8.45 A. M., 11.45 A. M., 2.45 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 5.15 P. M., 6.45 P. M. and 8.45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., 5.15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6.45 P. M.

For Nyack, Grand View and Way, at 4.15 P. M., 5.15 P. M. and 6.45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4.15 P. M., 5 P. M., 6.20 P. M. and (Saturdays only) 12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner Fifth-ave. and 23d-st.; No. 225 Fulton, corner Hoyt, (Brooklyn); depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

D. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt-st. Ferry as follows: 8.45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 4.30 P. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 4.30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6.30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Jamaica with Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 3 P. M., 4.30 P. M. and 6.20 P. M., and at 11.45 Night, on Saturdays. The 3 P. M. and 4.30 and 6.20 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Wire Rope Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 17th instant, for the following wire rope, to be delivered free of expense at BUNKY'S yard, foot of Washington-st.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
3,741 feet 2½ to 3¼ inches wire rope, all to have a hemp heart, to be painted, and to be of Roebling's manufacture, or of a kind equal to the same in all respects.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

This rope is wanted for immediate use, and bidders are requested to state in their proposals the date within which they will make delivery at the Navy Yard, for which responsible bonding will be required.

Blank forms, by which alone bids will be received, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. C. ALDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1870, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stone Pavement," on a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden-lane, (throughout,) Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, and Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, in such quantities as may be hereafter authorized to be laid from such pavement, for further information see specifications to be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEWART, JOHN D. PARRAGH, JOHN P. ROOT, Croton Aqueduct Board.

ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Nov. 10, 1870.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED, "Proposals for Dredging Machines," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of December, for building and delivering two steam dredging machines; one at the Navy Yard, New-York, and the other at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The machines must be of power and capacity to dig 2,000 cubic yards each per day of 10 hours, and be arranged to dig in water 36 feet deep.

Bidders are requested to furnish plans and specifications of their machines, with full description of materials, dimensions, &c., and state the amount for which they will engage to build and deliver them at the places named, on or before the 1st of March, 1870, and guarantee their successful operation and ability to perform the work as above.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the offers, or to accept such as may be deemed best adapted to the character of the work to be done, although the price asked may be higher.

B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief of Bureau of Engineering and Design.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Société des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7 octave pianos of first class, warranted against five years, at $275 and upwards; second-hand instruments from $50 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 881 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Company manufacture the best Cabinet Organs only. The largest assortment in the country, at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable. Go to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1826,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes, warerooms, No. 654 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting our new Patent Upright Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' Warerooms, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

WANTED—BY A PUPIL OF QUERTO, A position as soprano in a church. Address A. B., Station G, until Dec. 15.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—MORRIS E. JESUP, SAMUEL HOPKINS and JOHN HOPKINS, Trustees of THE COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY and THE CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK [illegible] EWARD, Junior, plaintiff, against SAMUEL [illegible] CULLUGH, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court in the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 90 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 7th day of October, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 29th October, 1870.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1870.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

[illegible]

MARY WARNER WARNER'S ROOM, ON SATURDAY AT 3.

[illegible]

THANKSGIVING | LONDON | MATINEE AT 1½.
THANKSGIVING | OR THE | MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING | GREAT CITY. | MATINEE.

The greatest comic play of its class ever given in New-York. A perfect panorama of London street views, with many marvelous effects. It is attracting crowded audiences, and is unanimously pronounced the great hit of the year.

THANKSGIVING | LONDON | MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING | ON THE | MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING | GREAT CITY. | MATINEE.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

CASTE. It is demanded for EVERY-NIGHT THIS WEEK and the THANKSGIVING and CASTE. SATURDAY MATINEES. One subject more, dear reader, shows five separate and distinct CASTE. Mrs. Chapman, Miss Gilbert, Miss Davenport, Messrs. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, Polk, &c. CASTE. Unsurpassable cast! Exquisite scenery.

BOWERY THEATRE.

First night of Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD with his trained dogs NERO and CARLO, Dramatic Dogs of LOST SHILLINGS, Dress of IDIOT BOY, Pantomime of the COUNTRY SCHOOL. VARIETIES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MATINEE DAILY. ALADDIN | MISS GILMIA
"Yankee" ROBINSON, | AT 3 | and JEROME
DARIUS DUTTON. | ALADDIN. | HOWSON.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 3 PERFORMANCES.

LIVING WILD ANIMALS, LIONS, TIGERS, &c.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 3 PERFORMANCES.

OLIVE LOGAN

Will deliver her latest brilliant and witty lecture, entitled

"GIRLS,"

at Steinway Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. This is pronounced by critics to be "beyond comparison the most brilliant and eloquent of Miss LOGAN's intellectual performances."

Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the music and stationery stores and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BYRON—STEINWAY HALL—MANFRED.

GRAND MANFRED MATINEE.

TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2½, BYRON'S MANFRED, from memory, by WM. H. POPE. Original music by GEO. W. MORGAN. Tickets, $1; family circle, admitting four persons, $5.

BOSWORTH'S ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF JOHN MURDOCH, BY JOSEPH PAGNANI, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MEETINGS.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Nos. 76 and 78 Grand-st. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Mr. C. F. ABBOTT.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 49 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Five pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 27TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 820 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 512 Broadway.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES

No. 22 East 21st-st.

Was reopened on Monday, Sept. 21.

Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 591 East 26th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 21st September. Circulars sent on request.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for Graduates, which confers the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best collegiate preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the college course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO IS CONversant with the English, French and Italian languages, and teaches music and drawing, desires a position as reader, governess; references exchanged. Address Box 137 Herald Office.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Little Boys, Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 30 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th-ave. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening; shorthand, telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, s. Primary, Commercial, Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MRS. PARRY & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Little Hall, 4th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. BOWE, M. A., Principal.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

LEGGETT, MR. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,244 Broadway, next to 30th-st.

LEGGETT, MISS E. W.—SCHOOL FOR LADIES, No. 1,244 Broadway, next to 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, fully qualified to teach French and English languages, and with the highest recommendations, seeks a situation as governess. Reference—Rev. J. H. C. BEAUBIEN, Governor's Island.

LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH, having desires a position as visiting governess, or would read with a class of young ladies in the higher branches of history and literature. Address A. Box No. 4,494 New-York Post Office, or No. 54 Lexington-av.

A LADY (NORMAL GRADUATE) DEsires a situation as teacher of penmanship or rudiments of music, English branches and mathematics. Address [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,500 [illegible] store well stocked with goods; in a good location for business; with good home and stores in the rear, and a good business, conveniently. Box No. 1,192 New-York Post Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VERY valuable patent right; proved successful everything ready for business, based upon one of the largest manufacturing interests, and affording immense royalty; a sure fortune. Address Box 4,000 Post Office Box, No. 10, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 189 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to responsible parties. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 189 Bowery.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID B. NORMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of David B. Norman, of the County of New-York, of the City of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 6th day of December, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Darrow, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, No. 228 Broadway, in the City of New-York, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. n10-1awtw W*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN H. CORNELL, FRIEND C. COX and WILLIAM B. MUNSIE.—In Bankruptcy.—A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Stephen H. Cornell, Friend C. Cox and William B. Munsie, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York,

NATIONAL CURRENCY FRAUDS.

Suspicions in the Treasury Department Aroused.

New Fractional Notes in Circulation in a Defective Manner.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION IN THIS CITY.

The TIMES has just come into the possession of some very startling and important information regarding an investigation now being made on the part of the Treasury Department at Washington for the purpose, it is alleged, of discovering certain frauds supposed to be connected with the issuance of the new fractional currency. The secret way in which the official investigation has been conducted, the reticence maintained by the Government concerning it, and the subterfuges used to divert public attention from it, afford good ground for believing that a quantity of the new currency, how large cannot be estimated at present, has been put into circulation in a fraudulent and surreptitious manner. The investigation was held in this City, but originated with Secretary BOUTWELL. About two weeks ago the latter was informed by one of his subordinates that some of the recently-issued twenty-five cent stamps had been presented to the Treasury for redemption, and that the discovery was made that they were defective in one particular, being without the usual red Treasury seal on the face. The fact was not one calculated to excite surprise or to be generally observed by most people, but to the Secretary and his assistants it suggested one of two things, either that gross frauds had been perpetrated, or that extreme carelessness had been used in putting the seal on the new currency by those engaged in that duty. Nothing has been ascertained as yet, however, to indicate to what extent the defective currency exists, but the investigation now being pursued is likely to establish the requisite testimony.

The contract for printing the new currency notes was made by Mr. BOUTWELL, who divided the work between the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company of this City. The former Company was empowered to execute the work on the obverse of the ten cent and fifty cent notes, the reverse being done by the other Company. The backs on the fifteen and twenty-five cent stamps were printed by the National, the faces being executed by the American. When the backs are printed by one Company they go to the other Company for the faces, after which they are forwarded to the capital, where they receive the United States seal. They are then ready for use. It will become apparent to every reader from the above statement of the manner in which the currency is prepared, that the attempt to clear the mystery surrounding the defective stamps referred to must necessarily be very difficult and protracted. It will be necessary for the Treasury Department to find out every minute particular connected with the printing of the stamps, commencing from the time that the bank note paper is issued to the two engraving companies in this City. It is only by a thorough examination of this sort that the Secretary will be enabled to state whether any currency was abstracted in this City or Washington, or whether the seal was accidentally omitted from the stamps during the stamping process.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

On Tuesday last a Commission was sent to this City by Mr. BOUTWELL with a view of obtaining the exact number of fractional currency notes (both printed and partially printed) now in the possession of the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company. The party consisted of Mr. WILSON, Chief of the Redemption and Issue Bureau of the Treasury Department, Mr. GUTHRIE, Captain JOHNSON and Mr. LINCOLN, together with twenty ladies, who were detailed to count the blank sheets and partly printed money in the possession of both Companies. The Commission arrived here on Tuesday evening, but did not make any announcement of their presence. It was intimated, however, that they were sent here to count the gold at the Sub-Treasury, but this story was probably circulated in the hope that it would divert public attention from the true motive of their visit. The investigation, for which the Companies were prepared by the briefest kind of notice, was inaugurated on Wednesday. Mr. WILSON assigned ten counters to the American Bank Note Company, superintending their labors in person. Every facility was extended by the object of the Company to aid the officers of the Commission. The counting was carried on from day to day, finally terminating on Saturday last. During its progress the officers of the Commission declined to furnish any details concerning it, one of them announcing that himself and his associates were not at liberty to divulge the least thing about it. About three million bank note sheets were accounted by the American, amounting to $13,000,000 worth of ten and fifty cent stamps. Mr. WILSON returned to Washington on Sunday, and subsequently rendered his report to Acting Secretary RICHARDSON. The report was highly satisfactory, resulting in an order to Mr. YAVILL, President of the Company, in which he was directed to continue the printing of the money allotted the Company.

The investigation at the National Bank Note Company's office has not yet been completed. It is being conducted under the supervision of Mr. GUTHRIE. It is but just to the officers of the Company to state that they emphatically deny that the investigation is being conducted for the purpose of discovering any frauds.

A Railroad War in New-Jersey.

An injunction has been obtained by a part of the directors of the Montclair Railway, restraining the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company from entering into an agreement to construct a railway from Caldwell to Newark. An account of the commencement of hostilities between the projectors of the two routes appeared in these columns in June last. Since that time the difficulties have been adjusted, and operations have been commenced in Concord for the building of the Montclair Railway by a route different from that over which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company propose to build. For nearly two years the Montclair Railway Company canvassed the town of Caldwell for subscriptions to aid the construction of this road direct to Montclair. About $130,000 in subscriptions were obtained, and the projectors had nearly obtained the consent of the property owners, when a disagreement arose between the Commissioners and the project was for a time allowed to rest. Soon afterward the gentlemen representing Caldwell in the Board commenced negotiations with the Morris and Essex Railroad Company (now Delaware, Lackawanna and Western) for the extension of their Bloomfield branch over the mountains into Caldwell, leaving the Montclair people in the cold. A charter was obtained and about $80,000 was subscribed. The required sum was $200,000, and the Montclair people, headed by JULIUS H. PRATT, who acted in the interest of the Midland Railroad Company, of which the Montclair Railway is, if completed, to form a part, appeared at a meeting where subscriptions were solicited, subscribed for the majority of the stock, putting down the requisite ten per cent. in cash, and pocketed control of the scheme. The Caldwell enterprise was, of course, abandoned, for its enemies had possession of the papers, and had the power to do what they pleased. The Caldwell men defeated, as they were, in their scheme, came to terms, and agreed to join in building the Montclair Road. The final surveys were made, and work was commenced, when it was again rumored that the Caldwell men were in negotiations for the completion of their old project. The injunction was applied for, and was obtained, and the case will come up for argument in a few days. The Montclair Road will be but five miles in length, but it is important as a part of the Midland Railroad.

German in the Public Schools.

The Committee on By-laws, of the Board of Education, to whom was referred the subject of having the German language taught in the Public Schools, have held many sessions, and have listened to the views of representative Germans on the question, the result of which has been that the Committee have agreed upon a basis of adjustment of the controversy, which, it is believed, will be satisfactory to all parties. The report of the Committee will be presented for the consideration of the Board of Education this evening. Its main features are that the German language be allowed to be taught in those schools where a large portion of the pupils are of German parentage—the question to be determined by the School Trustees of the various wards inhabited chiefly or in great part by Germans. No extra expense is to be incurred by the Board of Education, but the teachers to be employed to give instruction in German are to be such as can teach English as well.

THE VANDERBILT BRONZES.

Dinner to the Press by Captain De Groot—Speeches by Horace Greeley, Mr. Halsey, Mr. Roosevelt, Captain De Groot and Others.

Captain ALBERT DE GROOT, the designer and executor of the original, historical and biographical group known as the Vanderbilt bronzes, gave an entertainment to the New-York Press at the Astor House last evening, which was attended by about fifty members of the editorial fraternity, representing all the leading papers of the City.

HORACE GREELEY presided, and after the sumptuous feast had been duly appreciated, proposed the health of the host, who responded as follows:

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN DE GROOT.

GENTLEMEN: I ask your kind indulgence while I make a remark or two by way of explaining my object in requesting the honor of your presence here. I will detain you but a single moment. At various times in my humble life the newspapers of New-York have shown me much kindness. They have spoken approvingly and generously of various enterprises in which I have been engaged. On the occasion of unveiling the Vanderbilt bronzes, last Wednesday, I desired to exhibit, in some slight way, my heartfelt gratitude to the Press. I wished to make some acknowledgment, especially of the encouragement which you had extended to me in the execution of that novel and difficult work. For this purpose an entertainment was provided, at which I had hoped to have had the great pleasure of meeting you and others of my friends. That part of the programme was intrusted to a sub-committee, who were as anxious as I was that it should go off well. But, owing to a slight misunderstanding as to time and place, I was deprived of the happiness of meeting you in the manner proposed. Before resuming my seat, gentlemen, let me again proffer my warmest thanks for the many kindnesses that I have received at your hands, and to express my pleasure at meeting you here to-night. I shall always look back to it as one of the proudest and happiest moments of my life.

Mr. COHEN then read a letter from C. S. GOODRICH, Esq., in which, after regretting his inability to be present at the entertainment, he said that the Vanderbilt bronzes, in magnitude and originality, excelled anything of the kind to be found in Europe, and that the work deserved hearty commendation for its originality and as an example for still greater achievements in the same line by American artists.

REMARKS OF MR. GREELEY.

The health of the Chairman having been drank, Mr. GREELEY responded by saying that the letter of Mr. GOODRICH had placed the work of his friend, Captain DE GROOT, on the true ground. For himself he did not pretend to be a judge of such works of art; but one thing he did know—a child always had to creep before it could walk. The great necessity of New-York at the present time was the cultivation of a taste for art among the people; and out-door works of art, like the Vanderbilt bronzes, helped to educate the children of this and coming generations. Therefore he honored Captain DE GROOT for having done thus much. He had given an example to wealthy men to adorn public buildings and public and private gardens with the best works of art that they could command. If this work of Captain DE GROOT should stimulate others to higher and better achievements in art, no one would be more pleased than him. As for the subject of these bronzes—Commodore VANDERBILT—he knew little of him personally. Their spheres of life had run in different channels; he had never been connected with him in business; had neither borrowed of him nor loaned to him; but he regarded him as among our most enterprising and far-sighted business men, and one of whom and of whose career Americans might well feel proud. In conclusion, he hoped the Press of New-York, of which he was glad to see so large a representation here, would often in future have occasion to commemorate the erection among us of works of art of which our City stood in so much need.

A toast to the Cincinnati Press was responded to briefly by Mr. HALSEY, of that city, following whom Mr. ROOSEVELT, of the *Citizen*, spoke for the weekly Press, and Mr. DUGANNE for the monthly Press.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Other gentlemen responded to different toasts during the evening, and the entertainment passed off in a very agreeable manner. A new work of art, by Captain DE GROOT, was exhibited in the dining room, consisting of a bronze medallion 8½ feet in height and nearly the same in width, in the centre of which was a life-size likeness of Commodore VANDERBILT, with a sailor on one side and an Indian in repose on the other, and the ocean in the background, with the steamship *Vanderbilt* in the distance. The weight of the bronze is over 1,000 pounds, and it is designed for a niche in the great railroad depot now in process of construction on Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Captain DE GROOT said this was the first time the work had been exhibited, and, as a work of art, it appeared to favorably impress the spectators.

SISTER THERESA.

Her Lecture Last Night Concerning the Catholic Clergy—She Repeats Her Story and Uses Some Strong Language with Regard to Them.

Miss EDITH O'GORMAN, whose fortunes and misfortunes as Sister THERESA of the Catholic Convent in Hudson City, has formed the subject of many paragraphs in the newspapers, lectured in Jersey City last evening on the "Roman Catholic Clergy." She had delivered two lectures before her appearance last evening, and the manifestations of indignant feeling on the part of the Catholic portion of her audiences led to the expectation that an attack would be made upon her at her next appearance, or that, at the least, an attempt would be made to create a disturbance. No disturbance occurred, however. A large audience of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of Jersey City were present, and policemen guarded the door. The lecture was delivered in the North Baptist Church. Miss O'GORMAN commenced her address by the assertion that the power of the Catholic clergy was almost unlimited, even in this land of free thought and free religion, and they used their power not for the good of the Catholic population but to extract money from their foolish dupes—money that was used in riotous living, debauchery and self-advancement. They preach what they do not practice, for they inculcate modesty and humility by their words, while their lives exhibit pride and intemperance. While they call upon their subjects to abstain from drink they themselves become often intoxicated, and in their drunken moments carry into practice the hellish designs of their sober moments. They know themselves that they are rogues and thieves and laugh at the simplicity of their dupes. God could be worshipped in plain churches as well as in costly temples; but to build these monuments to superstition the very life blood of the Catholic population is given. She referred to Spain and to France in proof of the pernicious influences of Romanism. The men in high places were profligate in expenditure. The church now being erected in Hudson City, at a cost of $100,000, was to supplant one which had been scarcely eight years built. They were extortionate. Each Catholic who listened to it, had to pay $1 for each mass said by a priest. The speaker then detailed some of the facts connected with her personal history. When she fled from the Convent in Hudson City, she went to Bishop SPAULDING, hoping to find redress for her wrongs. He treated her as no man would treat a woman. She left his house, feeling that the clergy, from the highest to the lowest, were rotten to the very core. From Baltimore she had walked to Philadelphia, and on her way stopped to see a distinguished priest, and asked for help to proceed on her way. He asked her to become his housekeeper, or pass herself off as his neice, saying that he knew she was a woman, and could not say "No" to such a proposal. In conclusion, the speaker said that the Roman Catholic religion could not last long. The end would soon be. She would risk her life to help its coming.

The Outrage on the Schooner John Atwood—Further Particulars.

We are enabled this morning to give further particulars of the outrage perpetrated upon the American schooner *John Atwood* in the port of Baracoa, Cuba, of which we made brief mention yesterday. The consignee of the vessel in Baracoa was Señor ALAYO, the American Consul at that port. The vessel cleared in regular form, and a pass was obtained permitting her to go by the Spanish fort, which pass was left, according to universal custom, with the consignee. While the schooner was in charge of the pilot, being towed out of port, she was hailed by a soldier on shore, who belonged to the Corporal's guard in charge of the fort. The Captain was informed by the pilot that the pass was demanded, and it was at once explained that the pass had been left with ALAYO. Not satisfied with this explanation, the soldier fired a rifle ball at the vessel. The main peak was immediately lowered, and every effort made to bring the vessel to. A boat also put off for the shore to make inquiry about the pass. Notwithstanding this compliance with every reasonable requirement of the case, the Spanish soldier took deliberate aim at one of the crew of the schooner while the vessel lay drifting, and shot him through both legs with a minie ball, in flagrant violation of the law of nations. The Captain was detained at Baracoa two days by the affair, and the wounded sailor was left in charge of a physician, and will probably never recover the use of his limbs. It appears that the pass for the schooner had not been sent in to the commander of the fort by Señor ALAYO, but in view of the prompt action of the Captain in lowering the main peak on the firing of the first shot, the subsequent shooting of one of the schooner's men was an outrage of the most flagrant description, and certainly requires explanation and indemnity for the poor sailor who has been maimed while acting in the performance of his duty.

STARTLING RUMOR.

The Spanish Gunboats at Delamater's Said to be in Peril—Threatened Burning by the Cubans—What Our Government Will Do.

The work of completing the Spanish flotilla, now lying at the Delamater Iron Works, is proceeding rapidly, and there is every prospect of the vessels' completion by the first week in December. Moored in tiers, side by side, in the Delamater basin, the little craft present a busy scene. On their decks, joiners and ship carpenters are engaged in putting the finishing touches to the houses, companionways and rails; sailmakers and riggers are bending sails, rattling down and painting rigging and setting up shrouds and backstays; below and in the *sustas*, cabinet makers, upholsterers and tinsmiths devote themselves to rendering the future homes of the nautical Dons as comfortable as possible. Still all this work and trouble may be of little service to Spain, inasmuch as the United States authorities are fully determined, for aught any one yet knows to the contrary, to hold the craft perpetually. The little armed steamer *Maria*, from the Navy Yard, watches faithfully over them while they are being worked upon. When ready for sea there is every probability that the authorities will remove the fleet to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A startling rumor is abroad, to the effect that the vessels are to be burned and scuttled by the enemies of Spain, while lying at their docks on the Hudson. There is good reason to believe that the friends of Cuba and Peru have long regarded them with anxiety. Fearing that our Government may be prevailed upon to release the craft, they will probably strike a desperate blow at them while yet there is time to do it. Dark November nights, when the storm-clouds hide the moon and stars, it will be very easy for some expert Hudson River pirate, in the pay of these enemies of Spain, to creep quietly along shore, enter the basin in his light shallop, daub the sides of the first two or three vessels in the tier with benzine, apply the torch, and in a few moments the whole will be ablaze. They are built of wood, moored side by side, and should a fresh breeze be blowing, a seaman knows at which end of the tier to start the fire so that it will burn rapidly and well. In such an event the fleet would be destroyed long before assistance could arrive, and if any vessels were saved from the devouring element, it would only be by scuttling and sinking them, which would attain the object of the incendiaries just as well as the destruction by fire. The rumor may be groundless, but it is exceedingly probable. A strong guard of watchmen will be immediately placed on board the vessels, who will watch at night carefully, and suffer none to approach them.

The Spanish transport *Euterpe*, which returned from Havana a few days ago, is also at the Delamater Iron Works, undergoing repairs.

Meeting of the Gold Board—The Affairs of the Gold Exchange Bank.

The cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank, Mr. RUSSELL, yesterday afternoon, presented to the Gold Board, in compliance with its request, a statement of the financial condition of the Gold Exchange Bank, setting forth the following figures:

Cash in bank	$134,498 00
In Metropolitan Trust Company	100,000 00
Bills receivable	26,900 00
In other banks	12,000 00
Vault and fixtures	10,000 00
Fines, &c.	4,300 00
Liabilities	174,000 00
Claims to be litigated	83,000 00

Mr. RUSSELL declined to give the information desired in reference to brokers who have failed to make good their clearance since the 24th of September, on the ground of inexpediency.

The report of the Clearing House Committee as printed, was read by sections, and adopted.

Mr. RUSSELL also stated that all outstanding accounts now in course of litigation between members of the Gold Board and the New-York Gold Exchange Bank would be referred to the Arbitration Committee for decision, and by their report the Gold Exchange Bank would cheerfully abide.

The resolutions adopted Monday denying all but members of the Gold Board the privileges of the Clearing House, were rescinded.

The Kings County Election Canvass.

The canvassers of Kings County yesterday completed the canvass of the returns of the city wards, excepting the returns which were regarded as fraudulent. These were returned to canvassers for correction. The returns from the Third District of the Twentieth Ward, notwithstanding the intimation of fraud in the matter of the votes for member of Assembly, Mr. W. W. GOODRICH claiming to have been cheated out of votes enough to defeat him, were adopted as correct.

Having finished the city wards, the Board proceeded to canvass the county towns, and will resume its business to-day.

Trap Shooting.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, sends us a note, in which he says that "the season being near when the 'sport,' as it is termed, of tying fowls to stones and otherwise, and shooting at them on a wager, is practiced, he would kindly, and in the spirit of humanity, remind all persons about to engage in this cruel and demoralizing pastime that it is contrary to law, and that this Society has taken the necessary measures to enforce the same by the arrest and punishment of offenders discovered in the violation thereof."

Colored Labor Meeting.

A meeting in the interest of colored workingmen was held last evening at Bethel Church, Sullivan-street, which was addressed by AARON A. BRADLEY, of Georgia, and Mr. TROOP, of this City. Mr. TROOP expressed the hearty cooperation of the national Labor Union with the purposes of the colored laborers, and urged them to organize themselves into unions and associations.

Mr. BRADLEY spoke at length on the conflict of labor and capital, especially as exemplified in the struggle of the negro race for its rights.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¾ for both money and account. American Securities open quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¾; 1865, Old, 83¼; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 77¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Central, 98½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firmer. Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White; 8s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. for Red Winter.

LONDON, Nov. 16—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 83; 1867, 83¾. Stocks firm; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 23s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 9s. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 11d. for Red Winter.

The receipts of Wheat at this port for three days have been 17,500 quarters, of which 13,[illegible] were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—3 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market.

LONDON, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; 1865, 83; 1867, 83½; Ten-forties, 77¾. Railway Stocks steady; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 98¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady at 11½d. for Middling Uplands; 11¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, to arrive, dull. Other articles unchanged.

BREMEN, Nov. 16.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.—Petroleum opened quiet.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 71f. 67c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16.—United States Bonds opened firm; Five-twenties of 1862, 88.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 71f. 65c.

HAVRE, Nov. 16.—Cotton opened quiet for stock on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—Petroleum opened firm but quiet; Standard White, 61¼f.

BREMEN, Nov. 16.—Petroleum closed flat.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.—Petroleum closed flat.

HAVRE, Nov. 16.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—Petroleum closed quiet at 61¼f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—EXCHANGE, par@1-10 premium. FREIGHTS dull at 16½c. on Wheat to Oswego. FLOUR dull for upper grades of Spring and Winter Extras; [illegible] for fair to choice Spring Extras; [illegible] for Fair to Choice. WHEAT steady at 87¼c.@ 91c. for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2, closing at [illegible] for regular; [illegible] for fresh receipts of No. 2; fair business done at the opening in No. 2 Spring at [illegible], seller this month; [illegible], buyer this month. CORN firm; No. 2, [illegible]; in the afternoon the market was dull and unsettled at [illegible] for No. 2, cash and seller November. OATS firm at [illegible] for No. 2, closing at [illegible]. RYE active at [illegible] for No. 1. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES firm for free; buyers at $1. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, [illegible] for Prime Mess. Beef HAMS, [illegible]. Rough SIDES, [illegible]. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, loose, 11½c.@11¾c. LARD, 16½c.@ 16¾c. for steam, and 16¾c.@17¼c. for kettle-rendered. CATTLE firm at [illegible] for common to good cows; [illegible] for good to extra shipping Beeves. Live HOGS firm at [illegible] for good to choice. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON dull at 23½c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; Double Extra, [illegible]; Treble Extra, [illegible]. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm; New Yellow, in bulk, [illegible]; White, in sacks, [illegible]; Old Mixed, [illegible]; Prime to Choice White, [illegible]. OATS heavy at [illegible]. BARLEY dull; Choice to Fancy Minnesota, [illegible]; Fall, [illegible]. RYE dull at [illegible]. WHISKY [illegible] at $1 03. Live HOGS [illegible]. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 4,300 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, $5 20@5 35. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 10. CORN advancing and scarce; Ear, [illegible]. OATS firm at [illegible]. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 1, 85c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON advanced ¼c., with a better demand; Middling, 23½c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 55 hhds. at $6 50@$25. WHISKY firm at $1. PORK dull; held at $33. Bulk MEATS held at 12¼c. for Shoulders, and 16¼c.@16¾c. for Sides, packed and cured, with no demand. LARD in speculative demand and higher; Steam, 17c.; Kettle, 17¼c.@17¼c. Dressed HOGS active; sales at $10@$10 75; receipts, 4,200 head. Green MEATS sold at 11¼c.@15¼c.; held ½c. higher; there is a good demand at lower rates, but the market is not active. BACON—No old in the market. Mess PORK—No old in the market. LARD—Stock of old reduced to 180 tcs. MONEY, ¼@1-10 off, buying; par selling.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—20c. on Wheat, 17c. on Corn, and 11c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR—There was only a retail trade. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN stronger; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 87c., in lots; 12,000 bushels at 86½c.; 2,000 bushels at 86¼c.; 36,800 bushels at 86c., to arrive; 3,000 bushels at 86c., to arrive. OATS nominal at 51c. BARLEY neglected. RYE neglected. PORK, $32 50. LARD, $17c. HIGHWINES—Sales early of 50 bbls. at $1 05; held at $1 06 at the close.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—COTTON more firm; Middling Uplands, 25c.; Middling Orleans, 25¼c. FLOUR inactive; Extras, $5 37½@5 50; Ohio Extra Family, $6@$6 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT in light demand; Western Red, $1 26@$1 27. Pennsylvania and Southern, $1 30@$1 40. RYE, $1 05. CORN held firmly; Yellow unchanged; Mixed Western, 96c.@$1 02. OATS firm at 60c. BARLEY unchanged. PETROLEUM—Refined lower; Crude held at 25c. COFFEE—Nothing doing. SUGAR steady; Cuba, 11¼c.@12¼c. Mess PORK declined to $31@$31 50. LARD, 17¼c.@ 17¾c. WHISKY advanced to $1 10@$1 12 for wood and iron bound.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Low Middling at 24c.@24¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; City Mills Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; Western Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]. WHEAT steady; Prime to Choice Red, $1 25@$1 27. CORN firm; Prime White New, 90c.@95c.; Old do., [illegible]. OATS dull at 58c.@60c. RYE dull at 95c.@97c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady at $1 05@$1 07.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¼c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 24. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firm at 88c. OATS firm at 50c. RYE quiet at 80c. Live HOGS active; light weight, $9 50@$10; Extra, $10 50. TOBACCO quiet; sales 27 hhds.; Lugs, $6 90; Leaf, $12. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 20c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD—Tierces, 17¼c. WHISKY, $1.

TOLEDO, Nov. 16.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Amber, $1 09; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 Red, $1 09. CORN dull and unchanged; No. 1, 82c.; No. 2, 81c. OATS a shade better; No. 1, 49c.; No. 2, 48c. FREIGHTS nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 54,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn, 3,300 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—WHEAT quiet, with but little offering. RYE without sale. CORN has materially improved in value, with a steady but moderate demand; sales 700 bushels Western Mixed, in car lots, at $1 10 at East Albany. BARLEY to-day has been neglected. OATS rather active and firmer; sales 5,000 bushels State, in lots, at 65c.@66c. in bulk and bags.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 16.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 700 head; business active; sales of Extra at $12@$13 50; first quality, $11@$11 75; second quality, $10@$10 75; third quality, $9@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 5,000 head; prices remain low and unsettled; sales of Extra at $4@$4 50; Spring LAMBS, $2 75@$4 50.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; No. 1, 89c.; No. 2, 84½c. OATS nominal. CORN firm at 75c. for No. 2. RYE firm; No. 1, 73c. BARLEY unchanged. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—COTTON closed ¼c. higher; sales, 800 bales; the stock is light; Middling, 25c.; receipts, 1,500 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,440 bales; to France, 1,216 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 42½c. ROSIN steady at $1 80 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR firm, but unchanged. COTTON, 23¼c.@23 11-16c.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 16.—COTTON closed active; net receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 60 bales; sales, 175 bales; Low Middling, 23¼c.@24c.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT declined 1c.; Extra White, $1 29; No. 1 White, $1 19; Amber, $1 08; Regular, $1 06.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 109; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 49 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 127¼.

[Advertisement.]

One of the signs of the times, and a very great sign indeed, is that sign of KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. It is an ominous sign, too, to all who think that KNOX did intend to retire and leave the field to his unsuccessful competitors. When a man puts up a sign like the one recently erected by KNOX, he means business, and what KNOX means. He means to sell more Hats and Furs this Fall than ever. And what is more, he will do it. Remember the big sign of KNOX's when you desire a stylish hat or fine furs. KNOX can accommodate you at low prices.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware; elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is the kind that suits the economical; it dries hard, does not waste in use. All first-class grocers keep it. Depot, 350 Washington-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Nemesis	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Malta	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	Nov. 18	New-York	Bremen
City of London	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	Nov. 20	New-York	London
Iowa	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA, &c.

Cleopatra	Nov. 18	New-York	Vera Cruz
Eagle	Nov. 18	New-York	Havana
Alaska	Nov. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Nemesis*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for paid letters only on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 16.—*In steamship Westphalia, for Hamburg.*—Countess de la Roche, Miss Nettie Price, C. J. Oppenheim, W. E. Bailey and lady, William Richards, lady and family, G. L. Pratt and lady, Thomas Johnston, Caleb Huse, Francis Hornsheim, Edward Hornsheim, Master S. Russel Townsend, J. Mersbacher, Ph. H. Hill, A. W. Maas, L. Mendelson, Charles Schoenbein, Max Wohlgemuth, Isaac Flagg, David Johnson, R. F. Hutchinson and daughter, O. Lange, wife and son, Albert Searles, Charles J. Hoffmann, Mrs. Agnes Schoenbein, Mrs. Elise Mayne and child, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 16.—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Miss Minot, Miss Goodnow, Mrs. H. H. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. C. Green, M. Michael, W. McMichael, Mrs. McMichael, Miss M. McMichael, Mrs. O. C. Jackson, Mrs. H. O. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nickerson, J. A. Bryson, Mr. Knight, Sr., Miss Knight, Mrs. Loomis, J. K. Taylor, J. K. Skiddy, Miss Nickerson and sister, Miss Ladd, Miss Utter, R. F. Davis, Charles Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Boutteiller, H. Lee Boutteiller, Hon. and Rev. James Leigh, D. Stewart, Wm. M. Vanderhoff, Mr. Grievsson, Mr. Collins, B. May, A. Low, W. Hutchison, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Cameron and daughter, G. Cockburn, Hon. H. Buist and lady, Miss Andrews, 2 children and nurse, Miss Mackay, Miss Glenn, Miss S. D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hendrick, Mr. Collants, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Mrs. Crowninshield and daughter, Miss Chadwick, Mrs. Gracie, R. Sandheim, Mr. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Fisher, Miss Fisher, F. S. Grand de Hauteville, E. Garrett, Mrs. Pell, H. Morgan and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Belmont, Miss Belmont and sister, Master Belmont and brother, governess and 3 servants, Miss Weston and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bryant and 2 children, General M. Quincy, Dr. Chandler, Miss Chandler and sister, J. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Gans, Mr. Walbridge, D. Parrish, Mr. Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Chas. Schmitz, P. Marie, R. Forsyth, Mr. Bustard, Miss Withnell, Miss M. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Slevin, Mrs. Lodge, Thos. Handy, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Rubira, J. J. Brice, J. Delany, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Wart, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Wart, G. J. Smith, Mr. Bigelow, M. Bresch, B. McPherson, J. H. M. McPherson, D. Robinson, J. B. Ellison, Mrs. A. G. Norcross, Mrs. Ash, Miss B. Gurnell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Coffin, J. J. McComb, J. Reed, Mr. Hartoff, H. Atkins, Mrs. Boyce and daughter and servant, Mrs. L. Tuckerman, Miss Tuckerman and sister, Mrs. L. Tucker, man and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Clark, C. H. Bowker, A. H. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. E. Caylus, Miss Caylus and sister, General C. W. Darling and lady, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, 2 children and maid, R. Pettit, Mr. Bremen, Henry Pettit, S. Fatman, B. Wolde, J. Coates, H. Phelps, W. B. Chadwick, D. Chadwick, A. J. Chadwick, Mr. Dick, H. Pierce, Mrs. Deaver, Miss Hewitt, Miss Patterson, L. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Belmont's servant, Mr. Low's servant, Mrs. Atkins and daughter, Bee Kewitz, Mr. Frank.

NOV. 16.—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. H. Smith, Daniel Smith, Adam James, Wm. Bunyan, Robert Kennedy, Wm. Cowie, Hugh Chalmers, Thos. Mathews, Joan Gowanus, Samuel Anderson, Hugh McKee, Lizzie McKed, John Hollywood, Hannah Hollywood, Alex. Thomson, John H. McKenzie.

NOV. 16.—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool.*—Thos. A. Darrell and wife, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Morris and wife and child, Capt. Wm. Chapman, H. M. S. N., G. Wright and wife, G. B. May, Capt. Morrison.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston.—D. Gibbs, D. Brown, J. Mangel, John Pritchard, Miss M. Sterrett, R. Kellin, S. W. Harris, A. A. Fernandez, D. Diaz, N. Pistraldis, Mr. Frank and wife.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Palmer, J. R. Richards, B. Burgesthal, E. S. Brackett, Peter Nicolo, B. H. Braenas, W. S. Guy.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 49	Sun sets	4 40	Moon sets	4 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 01	Gov. Island	8 50	Hell Gate	6 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Nov. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 180 passengers to C. G. Franckyln. Nov. 8, off Bell Buoy, passed ship Isaac Webb, bound in; 7th, lying in Queenstown, ship Nereus, (of New-York,) 120 ds. from Callao; same date, off Daunts' Rock, passed steamship Samaria, bound E.; 16 miles E. of Fastnet, an Inman steamer, bound E.; 11th, lat. 47 31, lon. 42 04, passed an Inman steamship, bound E.; 12th, lat. 45 56, lon. 50 00, passed a National Company's steamer, bound W.; 13th, lat. 45 04, lon. 55 56, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 44 47, lon. 54 18, passed an Anchor steamer, bound E.; lat. 44 36, lon. 54 50, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsythe, Liverpool, Nov. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 421 passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 12, lat. 43 43, lon. 56 38, saw steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; 13th, lat. 42, lon. 63 18, an Inman steamship bound E.; same date, lat. 42 33, lon. 56 36, steamship Cambria, hence for Glasgow; same date, lat. 40 50, lon. 68 44, a National steamship bound E.

Steamship Paraguay, (Br.,) Dixon, London Oct. 24, Havre 27th, and Plymouth 30th, with mdse. and 425 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had light westerly winds up to the banks; since then stormy variable winds and fine weather. Nov. 12, lat. 41 26, lon. 68 16, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Nov. 14, at 3½ P. M., 25 miles S. W. from Hatteras, passed a monitor in co. with consort, bound S.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Oct. 30, via Moville 30th, with mdse. and 369 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship San Jacinto, Jenkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship St. Nicholas, (new, 1,800 tons,) Williams, of and from Bath, in ballast to Chapman & Flint.

Bark Alexander, (Swed.,) Amfeldt, Boston, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jessie Campbell, (Br.,) Amore, Glasgow via Providence, in ballast to master.

Brig Susan Bergen, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Beyrout Sept. 1, with wool, &c., to Nicholas & Hoadley—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 7, and had fine weather up to lon. 65 W.; from thence experienced constant westerly gales; Sept. 2, 20 miles from Beyrout, saw a fleet of six men-of-war, apparently going into Beyrout.

Brig Aglaia, Leach, Rio Hacha, via Santa Martha and Savanilla 20 ds., with fustic, hides, &c., to Dovale & Co.—vessel to Daniel Rolfe. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Brig J. Leighton, Wallace, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Caroline Eddy, Veazey, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Wm. Mallery, Jr., [illegible], Boston.

Brig Leona, (Br.,) Tingley, Dorchester, N. B., 17 ds., with 750 blocks building stone to G. F. Sherwood, vessel to P. J. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Hattie, (of Bangor,) Lower, Jacksonville, 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, 5 ds. off and from Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Davey, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Maria Pearson, Grant, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Sr., Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Maxfield, Day, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. B. Burritt, Bradley, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Bailey, Cape Sable, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. May Day, Adams, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. J. G. Harrington, Jones, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. General Peavey, Armstrong, Eastport, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Grand Island, McComber, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Averill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah J. Bright, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. Wallace, Wallace, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John T. Williams, Newburg, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., via Saybrook, with piles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Geo. Gilman, Ryder, Butler 10 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Annie Freeman, Boynton, Booth Bay, with fish to J. S. Crowell.

Schr. Campbell, Smith, Richmond, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Romeo, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Jas. Deputy, Sturges, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John S. Austin, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lena Hunter, Perry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Comet, Dow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. W. Brooks, Brooks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Burgess, Rockport, Me.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.

Schr. M. J. Langton, Langton, Providence.

Schr. H. A. Dening, Boardman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. N. Hall, Stewart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Bates, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Florence, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Silas Chamberlain, Jason, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Elizabeth & Helen, Childs, Bristol.

Schr. J. J. Little, Little, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Niantic.

Schr. Yo Semite, Mott, Roslyn.

Schr. Mary E. Simmons, Kent, Virginia.

Schr. Ed. Ewing, Irish, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frances, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac B. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Bridgeport.

Schr. Tillie E. Brown, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Small, Fall River.

Schr. Maria, ——, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. White Wing, ——, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Emma Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary, Wheeler, Norwalk.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Somerset, for Rondout.

Schr. H. B. Winterton, Bogart, Providence.

Schr. Chas. E. Smith, Hatch, Boston.

Schr. Boston, Sturges, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ceres, Trefethen, Portsmouth.

Schr. Joe Marsh, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Galota, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Globe, Harris, Norwalk.

Schr. Maggie Cummins, Simpson, Horton's Point.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Somerset.

BELOW—Bark Henry, Blair, Liverpool Oct. 2.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; City of Boston, for Liverpool via Halifax; Cleopatra, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Westphalia, for Hamburg.

Also, steamships Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Anna Camp, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Arr. bark E. H. Yarrington, from Smyrna; schr. Seud, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Prometheus, Philadelphia; schr. J. N. Lovell, Havana.

Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Annie, from Gloucester, England.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 15.—Arr. schrs. Frances Hatch, Rockland, for Norfolk; Abbott Lawrence, Calais, for New-Haven.

Sld. brigs George E. Dale, Mead, (Br.,) Wm. R. Sawyer, Reporter, Anna D. Torrey and Potomac; schrs. Julia A. Rich, Adele Tondell, Knight, G. M. Patridge, Madagascar, W. Morton, (Br.,) Mahaska, Presto, R. Leach, Julia A. Garrison, Hyena, Carrie H. Spofford, Royal Oak, Annie Tibbetts, Emma Wadsworth, Minetta, Farragut, Ann Carlet, Uncle Tom, Snow Bird, (Br.,) Orozimbo, Nellie Treat, Nellie Carr, John Lynburner, Abbott Lawrence, Frances Hatch, Olive Avery and Henry Clay.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamer James A. Garr, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Mary J. Staples, from Philadelphia, with coal, bound to an eastern port, was run into by an unknown schooner off Barnegat; lost bowsprit, stove bulwarks, &c.; anchored off Sandy Hook 16th inst.

The ship Templar, (of Boston,) Rogers, for San Francisco, while towing to sea yesterday A. M., struck on a rock off Coenties-slip; was hauled off by steam-tugs, leaking slightly. Will probably have to discharge before proceeding on her voyage.

Marine Disasters.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 16.—The schr. Electric Spark, (of New-Bedford,) from Ruatan for New-York, has arrived here for slight repairs. During a recent storm she carried away her jib-stay and jibboom, and sprung her maintopmast.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Nov. 16, 1869.

The iron buoys in New-York Lower Bay will not be replaced by spar buoys, as stated in the notice of the 13th inst.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N.
Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

Spoken, &c.

Anna C. Leverett—schr., from New-York for Para, Nov. 12, lat. 38, lon. 71.

Wapella—schr., bound E., was signalized Sept. 2, lat. 33, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanilla, Oct. 16, bark Lucy Frances, to load for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The steamship City of Paris, from New-York, arrived at this port at 11 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Palmyra, from New-York, arrived at this port at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 16.—The steamship Berlin, from Baltimore, arrived at this port yesterday.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—The bark Anna, Captain Hoefner, which sailed from New-York, Sept. 25, for Dantzic, was wrecked yesterday in the Baltic, off the port of Hela.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.
CAPITAL STOCK .... $3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS .... $2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $16,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—30 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
VENETIAN GLASS.
A small collection of this
Rare and Beautiful Glass,
OF THE
STYLE OF THE XVITH CENTURY.
ENAMELLED, FILIGREE AND COLORED THREAD,
Vases, Coups, Ewers,
Bottles, Boudoir Mirrors,
THE FIRST OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY,
JUST RECEIVED.
550 and 552 Broadway.

$200,000
READY-MADE, MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,)
70 AND 72 BOWERY,
(NEAR CANAL-ST.)
CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SUITS AND CAPE OVERCOATS.

HARRISON
SAFETY
BOILER.
400 HORSE POWER AT A. T. STEWART'S.
357 HORSE POWER AT JERSEY CITY REFINERY.
And over 1,000 boilers in other places.
HARRISON BOILER WORKS, PHILADELPHIA.
John A. Coleman, Agent,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST., N. Y.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR FAMILY USE.
(PATENTED.)
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NO. 52 BARCLAY-ST.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS AND COMPOUNDS.

"NOW IS THE TIME" FOR
CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.
They will cure
COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, &c.
Are very pleasant,
Superior to all Troches or Liquids.
AT
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.
NO MORE
of those worthless nauseating cubeb things.

VAPOR BURNER.
Perfect light without chimney. Trade supplied at No. 116 Maiden-lane, by MELLICK & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.

For Ladies.

Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Fine Wool Under Vests,
Fine Wool Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Vests,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Balmoral Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Castor and Cloth Gloves,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.

Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Patent Merino Stockings,
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings,
Black Cashmere Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Cloth and Castor Gloves,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
Undershirts and Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Under Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts,
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers,
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers,
Buck and Cloth Gloves,
Kid and Castor Gloves,
Scarfs, Ties, and Stocks.

For Youth.

Patent Merino Shirts,
Patent Merino Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Drawers,
Fine Woolen Hosiery,
Knitted Mitts and Gloves,
Wristlets, Mittens,
Suspenders, Ties,
Merino Stockings,
Roman Scarfs, and Ties.

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MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS, in Castor & Chinchilla Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Moscow & Whitney Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Tricots & Waterproof Cloths.
OVERCOATS, in Silk Mixtures and Meltons.
OVERCOATS—Silk Facings and Velvet Collars.
OVERCOATS, the newest colorings & materials.
OVERCOATS, in Sacks, Frocks and Capes.
OVERCOATS, [illegible]
OVERCOATS, [illegible]
OVERCOATS, [illegible]
WINTER SUITS, Tricots, Silk Mixt're Tweeds.
WINTER SUITS, Meltons, Cheviots & Beavers.
WINTER SUITS, Check and Plain Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, Mix'd & Diagon'l Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, with double-breasted Jackets.
WINTER SUITS, with Sack & Paletot Coats.
WINTER SUITS, in all the newest mixtures.
WINTER SUITS—[illegible]
WINTER SUITS—[illegible]
WINTER SUITS—[illegible]
BOYS' SUITS—All the latest Novelties.
BOYS' SUITS—For all ages from 2 to 18 years.
BOYS' SUITS—For Dress, Home and School.
BOYS' SUITS—In Velveteens, corded & braided.
BOYS' SUITS—[illegible]
BOYS' SUITS—[illegible]
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Castor & Fur Beavers.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Velvets, richly braid'd.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—And Walking Jackets.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—[illegible]

A large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cardigan Jackets, and fine Piece Goods, constantly in stock. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

COUNTRY ORDERS receive special attention. NEW RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, price lists and patterns of goods, sent free on application.

A lot of slightly damaged CLOTHING for sale at less than half cost.

FREEMAN & BURR,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.
THIS PURE BRANDY IS NOW OFFERED TO THE TRADE AND CONSUMERS IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE DEMAND. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR ITS STRICT PURITY AND DELICACY OF FLAVOR, BEING MANUFACTURED FROM THE PRODUCT OF SELECTED GRAPES, AND THOROUGHLY REFINED. THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO INSPECT IT.
PRICE $6 PER GALLON.
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SOLE AGENTS, NO. 66 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

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Under the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY, this dangerous disease is now successfully cured. His celebrated HERNIA LOTION for healing the afflicted parts, while wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, has cured the most obstinate cases. Special attention is given to this branch of Surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for 10 cents, giving full explanations.
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No. 600 Broadway, New-York.

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COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
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Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

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